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## Britain Ready to End Sanctions; France to Follow London's Lead

### Paris Regrets Rejection by London of Plea for Conference

### Sought Clear Policy

### Blum Cabinet Clings to League System of Collective Action

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

PARIS, June 16—France will follow Britain's lead and agree to the lifting of sanctions if Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, proposes this move at Geneva. But the French Government is distinctly displeased at British rejection of France's plea for a meeting between Mr. Eden and the French Foreign Minister, Yvon Delbos, to a joint attitude on the Italo-Ethiopian issue.

The British viewpoint on this last point is understood to be that meeting might seem to other members of the League like on attempt to present them with a fait accompli.

**"Symbolic" Sanctions**

Premier Léon Blum and his Popular Front Cabinet, it is learned on the highest authority, were preparing to urge at such a meeting the maintenance of certain "symbolic" sanctions—a financial boycott, for instance—as a proof of the League's determination not to recognize any situation brought about by force.

There is strong desire here to save the League's collective security system from complete collapse, and anxiety is now freely expressed in French diplomatic circles lest an unconditional surrender of sanctions should prove fatal to the future effectiveness of the Covenant.

**Affects Germany's Position**

But at the same time, the Government is understood to have concluded—largely under pressure of the French general staff—that to stand out against Italy might result in driving her into Germany's arms.

With Britain apparently ready to abandon sanctions entirely, this risk is now held to have become pointless. Besides, M. Delbos wants to cooperate closely with Britain so that in the end France may be counted upon not to oppose the raising of sanctions.

But the British rebuff of the French Government's desire for a Franco-British conference has been sharply resented here.

**French Press Anxious**

This resentment is redoubled by statements in certain responsible London papers to the effect that "France is a negligible factor in international affairs" because of her internal situation.

French newspapers ask anxiously today whether this attitude foreshadows an attempt by Britain to seek bilateral arrangements with Germany and even with Italy, leaving France out of the picture.

Combined with the obvious trend in London toward limiting and even reducing British commitments on the Continent under the League Covenant, this tendency is causing most serious concern to France's new Popular Front Government.

### Duce Moves Nearer Entente With Reich

*By the Associated Press*

Rome, June 16

CONTROLLED Italian sentiment was seen today to swing sharply toward the consolidation of friendship with Germany while Fascists awaited developments in London.

Premier Mussolini's right-hand commentator, Virginio Gayda, wrote a lengthy editorial recalling Germany's "limpid" neutrality during the Italo-Ethiopian war.

Signor Gayda gave Germany credit for "realistic vision" in resisting "outside pressure" to assist the sanctionist bloc in the League of Nations.

"Today," Signor Gayda wrote, "Italy takes full note of this free and realistic attitude of the German nation. It was in a great and decisive moment for the destiny of the nation that an effective measure of international political friendship was sounded to its depths."

## Austria Disclaims Monarchial Aim At Present Time

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

VIENNA, June 16—There will be no restoration of the Hapsburgs now, declares the Austrian Government in an editorial appearing in the official paper, the Reichspost, today.

The Cabinet is too busy working for prosperity and the consolidation of the country to deal with the question of monarchy at the present, says the article. If Archduke Otto is to be brought back, the paper continues, it wont be by means of a putsch or revolution, but in regular constitutional manner.

**Strong Demand for Monarchy**

If Otto should return no neighboring state would need feel any anxiety, for Austria has no claims that would disturb any other country, the editorial declares.

The question of restoration of the monarchal form of government which the Austrian people are demanding more and more, says the paper, is purely an internal matter, in the settling of which the Government here will allow no outside interference.

**Little Entente Conference**

It is understood that the editorial declaration was made to quiet the Little Entente—Roumania, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia—whose general staff is now holding a conference at Bucharest to prepare such military action as may be necessary to prevent a Hapsburg restoration.

Meanwhile, however, lively agitation for the Hapsburgs is being carried on throughout Austria with the approval of the Government, but until Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg can obtain Italy's approval and support it is not expected there will be any official attempt to bring Archduke Otto back.

*Austria relies on Italy as ally in independence: Page 6.*

### British Not Likely to Recognize Aggressor's Title to Ethiopia

### League Delay Looms

### Action to End Sanctions May Be Combined With Fixed Future Policy

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, June 16—The British Cabinet has at last put an end to long hesitations and come to the conclusion it cannot support the maintenance of sanctions against Italy any longer. Formal decision to this effect is expected to be taken at the Cabinet meeting tomorrow in readiness for the foreign affairs debate in the House of Commons Thursday.

It has been known for some time that a good many members of the Cabinet were opposed to retention of sanctions now that the war in East Africa is over. It now appears that Mr. Anthony Eden has come round to this view.

With the Foreign Secretary's conversion any hope that the present Government would take the leadership in holding the sanctionist front together at Geneva comes to an end, although it is presumed if the rest of the League members were to take the view that sanctions should be maintained or increased Britain would not stand in the way of doing so.

It should not be assumed that in deciding to recommend the discontinuance of sanctions that the British Government is prepared to recognize Italy's title to Ethiopia gained by "aggression." In this connection it is noted that Mr. Eden announced in Commons yesterday that Dr. Adjaz Wargneh C. Martin is still the accredited Ethiopian representative at the Court of St. James's.

**Main Arguments**

The arguments which the Monitor understands have swayed the Government in coming to its decision that sanctions should be lifted run somewhat as follows: Sanctions were imposed not as punishment but to hinder Italy's military operations against Ethiopia. It is now unthinkable that their continuance will restore Ethiopian independence.

To achieve this would involve readiness on the part of League states to fight Italy, and it has been abundantly clear from the beginning of the disput that this readiness does not exist—partly because no nation is prepared to go to such lengths unless its own vital interests are involved, partly because war with Italy would leave Germany the undisputed master of Europe.

**May Postpone Decision**

There is no doubt that fear of weakening Britain in its relation to Germany played a considerable part in turning several influential members of the British Cabinet against sanctions.

Britain's about-face doesn't necessarily mean that the League will decide to lift sanctions at the forthcoming meeting. There are signs that an attempt will be made to combine any decision on sanctions with an announcement of some fresh line of action which the nations would forthwith bind them-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

## WCTU Assails Opposition Of Selfish Groups

### Obstacles to Constructive Legislation Studied at Convention

### World Aims Outlined

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TULSA, Okla., June 16—A sane and searching analysis of the obstacles of commercial thinking and well-planned campaigns to bring righteousness and Christian social principles into the political life of the nation were advocated to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, here for its sixty-second annual convention, today by Dr. Izora Scott of Washington, D. C., director of the W. C. T. U. department of legislation, and representative of the organization in Washington.

In virtually all cases where social welfare organizations seek legislation, Dr. Scott told the convention, there is opposition from groups who have money to lose if the bills pass and money to spend to keep them from passing

**Cites Bars to Progress**

"Such men," she said, "kept the motion-picture block booking and blind booking bill from coming to a vote. Such men foisted the liquor traffic again on the nation and are now lobbying in Congress and state legislatures to lower the liquor taxes and to remove restrictions of sale. Such men, under the name of national defense, oppose every bill which aims to supervise and restrict manufacture of arms and munitions and to prevent our country from entering into a mad race of competitive preparation for war."

Mrs. Satyavati Violet Singh Chitambar of Jubbulpore, India, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of India, was the principal speaker at the World's Night meeting last night, presided over by Mrs. Ella A. Boole of Brooklyn, N. Y., world president. Sensitive to trends of national thought as she visits the United States at intervals, Mrs. Chitambar feels currents of hope and freshened morale she did not feel four years ago.

**Finds Optimism Returning**

In 1932 she came with her husband, J. R. Chitambar, the first native Methodist Episcopal bishop in India, to attend the Methodist conference in Atlantic City.

"Things had become very different from what they had been in 1924, when I paid my first visit to this country" she said. "The Atlantic City conference was a great diappcintment. They had no faith to go on. They looked at their dollars and stopped there. But now, here in 1936, I am encouraged about America. The Columbus conference was a great inspiration. Christian people are ready to go forward in faith. Times are still hard but I hear a note of assurance of victory. The trouble has been, I think, that people left God out of it.

**Repeal Blow to Hopes**

"When we in India heard that the Eighteenth Amendment had been repealed our program went down. The Government had agreed to help us when America secured prohibition, with money by tightening the ropes on licensed shops, by raising liquor prices, by shortening the hours of liquor sale and by selling liquor in sealed bottles, not in small quantities. The Government said to us: 'You educate the people for prohibi-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

## Copeland Taking-a-Walk Cue Shows Unrest Over New Deal; Much Depends on Roosevelt

### Chances of Rout Seen If President Shows Signs of Weakening—Republicans Settle Plans of Campaign at Conference

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, June 16—Within the Democratic Party, as demonstrated by Senator Royal S. Copeland's statement in New York last night, amplified in Washington today, there is a considerable group of dissatisfied men who are shutting no doors behind them, but will "take a walk" if by September or October it appears politically advantageous to do so.

While this political threat was being emphasized, the Republican campaign was shaking down into definitive form with the meeting today of the executive group of the Republican National Committee in Topeka. And in Maine and Minnesota, the decision of yesterday's primary elections was becoming known, well distributed laurels between candidates running on orthodox lines and those backed by special high-pressure leaders or groups.

**Landon Plans Activity**

It is now understood that Gov. Alfred M. Landon will campaign widely and aggressively, beginning his travels with a brief incursion into the East, bound for his birthplace at West Middlesex, Mercer Country, Pennsylvania, and an appearance at Chautauqua Lake, N. Y., where he spent many enlightening summers as a youth.

His major eastern speeches, however, are to be reserved for a final swing into this important territory nearer the November polling date. Between August and late October the Governor will campaign intensively in the mid and far western states, which either candidate must carry to win the country.

The threat to Democratic unity incipient in Senator Copeland's statements leaves a challenge to President Roosevelt.

Col. Frank Knox, the vice-presidential nominee, expects to begin his campaign in his second State, New Hampshire, it is understood from Topeka today.

As long as the Chief Executive maintains the upper hand in his party, and holds his strength, most of these dissidents will remain loyal to the ticket to the end. They will be in the position of Senators Carter Glass and Harry F. Byrd of Virginia, who have caustically opposed many New Deal laws and practices, but stand in Virginia as loyal Democratic supporters of the national ticket.

But if the President should start slipping, and it began to appear to Senators and Representatives that the national ticket was a liability in their state or district, then probably as many as six or eight sitting Senators, and perhaps 150 Representatives, would give vent to their suppressed criticisms of the New Deal, and run virtually as independent, or anti-Roosevelt Democrats.

**Will Be Hard Discipline**

It is not expected that they will be given this opportunity by President Roosevelt, Postmaster General James G. Farley, and other party managers. Discipline will be attempted on a rigid basis. Only if victory for the London ticket seemed likely, would the exodus from the New Deal begin. And the candid expectation of most observers now is that President Roosevelt's campaigning abilities, plus the energies and skill of his higher command, will maintain

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Isolates Heat

Wide World W. F. Alder

Altadena, Calif., Physicist Builds Infra-Red Lens That Separates Heat From Light

## *Water Screen Helps to Keep Heat on Earth*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ALTADENA, Calif.—W. F. Alder, consulting physical engineer, built a special lens to isolate heat rays in his research for a large manufacturer of heating devices and one of his first observations through it was that the earth would freeze solid every night were it not for the blanket of water vapor.

The lens, less than two inches in diameter, is believed to be the only one of its kind. It is impervious to all visible light but permits passage through it of infra-red or heat rays.

"The water vapor surrounding the earth," the inventor explains "is transparent to light but not to heat. If this were not so, the earth would freeze solid each night, so water vapor is more important to man than clothing. It would be unfortunate for us if the earth at night lost its heat just as fast as it receives it during the day from the sun.

"It is the water vapor radiation of the earth's heat into space. The same phenomenon explains why we have frost on clear nights. The fact is that almost two fifths of this escaping heat is trapped by the vapor within 10 feet of the earth's surface."

## Ickes Kills $40,086,000 Steel Order

### Jones & Laughlin Lose Bid as Punitive Act by Government

### Secretary Charges Unfairness to Labor

### Company Won Suit Against Federal Interference With Employees

Jones & Laughlin Steel Company of Pittsburgh, Penna., won a Federal Court of Appeals decision at New Orleans yesterday against the National Labor Relations Board in a suit to enforce a labor order against the company, but today lost a $40,000,000 contract by an order of Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and PWA Administrator, who said the company had previously been found guilty of unfair labor practices.

The New Orleans Circuit Court had hardly ruled that the National Labor Relations Board could not reinstate discharged steel workers of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, when two manufacturers at New York appeared in a suit to have the National Labor Relations Act invalidated.

At Washington, the American Federation of Labor and federal officials prepared defenses against wider effects of the New Orleans decision. It cited the Guffey Coal decision of the Supreme Court, holding that manufacture is a local function. Interstate commerce, it ruled, is a separate process, subject to federal regulation.

William Green, president of the A. F. of L., looks to other pending cases, and ultimately the Supreme Court, to antidote the New Orleans setback.

State regulation of labor conditions also came to the fore in Washington. Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, urged delegates from 12 states to work for higher wages for women. The 12 states have minimum wage laws similar to the New York law recently declared unconstitutional.

### Jones and Laughlin One of Four Identical Bids on Dam Project

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP)—Secretary Ickes today canceled a $40,086,000 contract with the Jones and Laughlin Steel Company of Pittsburgh because, he said, it had been "found guilty by the National Labor Relations Board of unfair labor practices."

Jones and Laughlin, with three other companies, had submitted identical bids for sheet steel piling in constructing the Imperial Dam on the All-American Canal in New Mexico.

Secretary Ickes said the award was canceled because the Labor Relations Board had notified him of its decision that the company had conducted a campaign of "systematic terror" against organization efforts of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America.

**Board's Suit Is Denied**

The labor board's suit to enforce an order against the company was denied yesterday by the Federal Court of Appeals at New Orleans.

Interior Department officials asserted, however, that Secretary Ickes' decision to cancel the contract was reached before the court decision and that he was simply utilizing his discretion in deciding among identical bidders.

After eliminating the Bethlehem Steel Corporation on the grounds of a "discrepancy," Secretary Ickes had decided to award the contract to Jones and Laughlin because its plant was farthest from the Imperial Dam. He had hoped this would discourage identical bidding.

The other two bidders were the Inland Steel Company of Chicago with a plant at Indiana Harbor, Ind., and the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Company of Denver, with a plant at South Chicago, Ill.

**Had Announced Award**

Secretary Ickes, who had announced award of the contract to Jones & Laughlin on May 15, said bids of the two latter companies were being restudied to determine the new award.

"In the case of deciding between identical bids," Secretary Ickes said, "I shall always prefer that of the bidder which is fair to its workers. I disapprove of the practice of identical bidding, and would reject all such bids except for the fact that to reject them would carry no assurance of getting anything but more identical bids after readvertisement and delay.

"I am glad to take advantage of a case of identical bidding to throw additional weight behind the Government's effort to obtain and enforce fair treatment of labor.

**Square Deal for Labor**

"It has always been the policy of work-giving agencies under my direction to see that labor gets a square deal. It certainly would not

(Continued on Page 17, Column 4)

## Age of Earth Set At 2,500,000,000 Years by Savant

By Herbert B. Nichols

*Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 16—A new figure of 2,500,000,000 years for the age of the earth, based upon the disintegration of radioactive rocks, and analysis of atmospheric conditions in recent years held responsible for general flood conditions in the United States featured reports heard today as the American Association for the Advancement of Science opened its ninety-eighth meeting.

Initial papers were delivered in Dewey Hall at the University of Rochester. Dr. T. R. Wilkins of the geology department, in advancing the new figure for the age of the earth, gave weight to astronomers' statements that our solar system may be bracketed between one and 10 billions years of age at the most.

**Rotation Test**

He acknowledged, however, that there are no known methods of estimating the earth's age from astronomical data alone. The best available information is based on variations in the velocities of rotation among the planets and particularly the slowing down of earth's rotational speed due to the friction of its tides.

His principal concern was the number and sequence of concentric circles or haloes which form through the years as radioactive rocks gradually disintegrate through several series of uranium and radium until finally they become lead. By determining the speed with which these changes take place, the age of radioactive rocks can be computed. The most ancient rocks known, based upon such computations, were formerly placed at 1,852,000,000 years.

**Places Flood Blame**

Dr. Charles F. Brooks of Blue Hills, Mass., Meteorological Observatory held great tropical air flows, those atmospheric "seas" of moisture laiden air, responsible for record floods experienced in the United States during 1927, 1935 and 1936.

"For the production of great floods there must be excessive rainfall which can only be derived from large quantities of air of high vapor content," he asserted.

**Excessive Rains**

"When such tropical air masses flow for a week, a fortnight or a month into middle latitudes in a stream hundreds of miles wide and five miles deep the quantity of water transported is enormous and certain mountain ranges or ground-hugging masses of colder air flowing southward from the arctic."

Deep snows in New York and northern New England last winter he held to have been responsible in a large measure for absorbing most of the rain and preventing more catastrophic floods. "In 1927" he told assembled meteorologists the floods of Vermont "were caused by the stalling of the polar mass against the Green Mountains where rain fell on ground recently soaked to the saturation point by a tropical storm."

### Danes Plan Film City

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

COPENHAGEN—Denmark is to build a film city at Lyngby, about eight miles from here. A new company has been formed under the management of Henning Karmark and John Olsen, both directors, and Lau Lauritzen, well-known actor.

## Everest Attempt Yields Knowledge For New Climbers

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, June 16 — Although weather conditions have forced the abandonment of the ascent of Mt. Everest this year, the new knowledge gained by Mr. Hugh Ruttledge and his companions is expected to facilitate future attempts upon this hitherto unscaled peak—the highest in the world.

This knowledge suggests that there may be a route on the western side more practical under certain weather conditions than that

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

## The World's Day

*Its News in Focus*

Tuesday, June 16

### Citizenship—Denied to Aliens on Relief

**New Orleans** — Aliens on relief here were barred from United States citizenship today under a ruling of Federal Judge Wayne G. Borah, reports the Associated Press.

Citizenship was denied to two Italians, a Greek, and a Nicaraguan. Judge Borah held in his decision: "The high privileges extended by the Constitution require and must inspire in the applicant obligations of allegiance and service, and financial support to the body politic by way of taxation."

### Youth—Mass Advance on Two Fronts

**Rifles and Diplomas**

**Hands were stretched out today** by students in China and the United States for something each considered most important to him.

In China, it was a rifle; in the United States a diploma.

As thousands of American youths were graduated from four years of study they faced the inevitable task of finding a job.

In the Orient the Chinese student sought relief from what he termed "aggression" by Japan, even if it should result in civil war.

**Chancellors** of all universities in North China were ordered today to disband student organizations to prevent future demonstrations against Japan, says the Associated Press. In Tientsin, soldiers and firemen virtually took over control of the city, to prevent renewed student anti-Japanese demonstrations.

**Presidents** of universities and colleges in the United States exhorted their charges to face the future with expectation of success; then on some campuses watched hilarious snake-dances and farewell demonstrations.

Youth marches on!

### Crops—Attend Shifts of Weather Extremes

**Dust and Puddles**

**North Dakota**, one of the nation's leading wheat producing states, reports threatened crop failures for the third successive year, says the Associated Press.

Three other states in the spring wheat belt, formerly seared by unbearable heat, but optimistic for 1936, are Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa.

In still other sections of the country, weather changes have caused some trepidations. The Southwest has apparently swapped its "dust bowl" with the Southeast for a "mud puddle." Farmers ask why.

Weather Bureau experts point to changes in the atmospheric paths of low and high pressure areas as the basic cause. Farmers, unable to move their farms, depend further on irrigation and other soil conservation methods to stabilize their production.

### Sanctions—It's Britain's Move

**To Lift or Not to Lift . . .?**

**Sanctions against Italy** and the question of their usefulness against possible future aggressors are two major issues that have definitely divided British opinion today. An immediate showdown is expected.

**British Cabinet Members** meeting tomorrow are expected to decide that Britain cannot support the continuation of sanctions against Italy, now that the Italo-Ethiopian war has ended. Reports from London further indicate, however, that Britain would not stand in the way of other League of Nations members maintaining sanctions.

**But** the official point of view, thus stated in the press today, has brought welled-up pro-sanction and strict pro-League opinion, always an important factor in British foreign policy, to the surface.

Where certain high officials trim their sails to Italy's aggression, emphasizing thereby the already voiced feeling that war with Italy

(Continued on Page 17, Column 3)

## Genuine Nobles Organize to Curb Fake 'Peers' in U.S.

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, June 16—European nobility in the United States, tired of bearing the onus of fake counts and synthetic barons, has "organized" to protect the prestige of its authenticity. It is aimed to accomplish this through the Noblemen's Club, organized yesterday, which announced it would issue certificates to bona fide title holders who live in America.

From his suite at the St. Moritz Hotel, headquarters of the club, Baron Giorgio Suriani di Castelnuovo, who says his title dates from Philip II of Spain, emphasized that the organization wanted to restore respect for noblemen in the United States after a long series of frauds by make-believe aristocrats.

For dues of $5 a month, the club will establish the legality of titles and honors belonging to from 700 to 800 potential members in New York City, he said. In addition to these real counts, barons, princes, marquises and dukes, there are at least 3000 "noblemen" of dubious background, Baron Suriani said.

Included in the plan to pin a blue ribbon on genuine titles was a proposal to encourage legislation to make appropriation of such property a criminal offense.

Baron Suriani did not say if the club's activities would extend to Hollywood, Calif., which has a large population of real and spurious nobility and where many frauds have been accomplished through the efforts of clever pseudo aristocrats.

Count Joseph Minneret di Villard, treasurer of the Noblemen's Club, and Baroness Catherine Henkel-Gerhardi, secretary, are co-founders of the organization.

### The Monitor Index

**Tuesday, June 16, 1936**


| | |
|---|---|
| Aviation Comment | 4 |
| Travel Talks | 5 |
| The Home Forum | 8 |
| Beyond the Horizon's Rim [With German Translation] | |
| Boston and New England News | 9-10-11 |
| Boston Events | 9 |
| Weather | 9 |
| Radio Timetable | 10 |
| What's Going On in the Arts | 10 |
| Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers | 11 |
| News of Art, Music and the Theater | 12 |
| Education Page | 13 |
| Financial Pages | 14 and 15 |
| Sports Page | 16 |
| Daily Features | 19 |
| Editorials | 20 |


## Does League Need Reform, or Do We?

### Lytton Says Peoples Make or Break League by Use Made of It

### Wants No Weakening

By The Earl of Lytton

Onetime Chairman, League of Nations Commission to Manchuria

LONDON—The occupation by the Italians of Addis Ababa, following the flight of the Emperor, and the bombastic declaration by Signor Benito Mussolini that Ethiopia is now Italian, constitute a challenge to the League of Nations, in violation of whose Covenant this great injustice has been consummated.

If the challenge is not taken up, if so flagrant a crime is quietly accepted by the other states members of the League, the greatest hope of mankind in the establishment of a rule of law among nations will be finally abandoned, and the theory that "Might Is Right" will have been established in its place.

**Seal on Force Unthinkable**

Such a happening is unthinkable. The conquest of Ethiopia will not dispose of the issue between Italy and the League, and things will not go on as if that event had never taken place. So much can be said with certainty, but it is less easy to predict what the precise consequences will be.

That the League has failed in this instance, as it failed in the case of the Sino-Japanese dispute in Manchuria, cannot be denied. As a result of these two failures, there is much talk about the necessity for reconstructing the League and for rewriting the Covenant.

That those who have always disliked the League and wished to get rid of the obligations attached to its membership, should now advocate its abandonment, is not surprising. Their arguments do not require examination.

But many suggestions are now being put forward by those who have always supported the League in the past, and it is these which are the subject of this article.

In general, the proposals fall into two main categories. First, there are those who wish to rewrite the Covenant with the omission of the general obligations of Article 10, guaranteeing territorial integrity of members, and Article 16, providing for sanctions, or economic and military coercion of the aggressor. Second, others wish to rewrite the Covenant by strengthening those obligations.

Before discussing these proposals, which are in the nature of remedies, it is desirable to analyze the situation to which they are to be applied.

What is the nature of the League's failure, and what are its causes?

**No Cause for Despair**

In the first place, it should be emphasized that there is no cause for despair, nor even for great despondence. It must always be remembered that the acceptance of the Covenant involves no less than a spiritual revolution in human thought. It was not to be expected that such a revolution could be accomplished in a single generation.

The great value of the League was that its very existence, quite apart from the policy of the individual states which composed it, embodied a great ideal which nations agreed to strive after. It was a beacon—a signpost pointing in the right direction, even though all nations did not follow it with equal fidelity.

Again, the association of all its member states in its humanitarian work not only focused attention upon social and industrial evils, but resulted in ever-increasing efficiency in removing them. The health of the world has been improved by the League, suffering has

(Continued on Page 17, Column 1)

### Organized Peace Faces Vital Test

ORGANIZED peace, less than two decades after the "war to end war," faces hostile forces in a struggle for its very existence.

Peace leaders recognize crucial issues: Whether the League has broken down; whether it can be strengthened, or should be weakened; and whether a wider league, including the United States, Germany, and Japan, is possible.

Geneva's Council meets June 26, and the Assembly is called in extraordinary session for June 30. Lord Lytton today opens a series of nine discussions on "Does the League Need Reforming—or Do We?" Articles run Tuesdays and Fridays.

Among the other writers are R. A. Scott-James, Prof. C. K. Webster, E. H. Carr, Wickham Steed, and Mrs. Oliver Strachey.

### British Opinion Held Set Against Pulling of League "Teeth"

### Would Expel Violator

# Facsimile Newspapers Hailed As Coming Wonder of Radio; Allocation of Waves Studied

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, June 16—Radio facsimile newspapers in the home in the near future—possibly every citizen with a wavelength all his own for private communication in the far future—was the picture painted by David Sarnoff, president of the Radio Corporation of America, speaking at the opening meeting of a hearing before the Federal Communications Commission yesterday.

He made these points to illustrate the need for care in the allocation of the wavelengths below the present shortwave band, wavelengths which are seen to carry infinite possibilities in communication of the future, as this most important conference on radio in years, for considering future allocation of wavelengths, got under way.

**Not Press Competitor**

Mr. Sarnoff pointed out that the facsimile newspaper should not be considered a competitor but rather an aid to the present press. But this writer was told from informed high source that some newspapers approached on the possible use of facsimile had taken the same obstructionist attitude as marked the original newspaper opposition to radio broadcasting.

Today newspapers are seeking to get into broadcasting, many unable to make it while others are paying a high price for their delayed appreciation of the art. The hope was expressed that this history would not be repeated in facsimile.

**Testing Television**

Key points in the Sarnoff speech:

1. Television must not be launched before being thoroughly tried out as the public must not be asked to bear cost of rapid experimental obsolescence.

2. Development of American radio has sliced $100,000,000 off bills of international telegraph users.

3. Today, 23,000,000 homes in the United States are equipped with radio receivers, more than 70 per cent of the total.

4. Around 3,000,000 American automobiles are now radio equipped.

**Cost of Radio**

5. The United States spends a billion a week listening to radio, according to Professor Allport of Harvard.

6. In 1935 the people spent $700,000,000 on radio set purchases and $150,000,000 for electric power to operate their sets.

7. The "wireless" industry consumed 1,000,000 miles of wire in the manufacture of apparatus while the NBC at the same time was the largest customer of the world's greatest wire organization, the A. T. & T., spending $3,000,000 in 1935.

8. Considering the present economic situation, the many new developments of radio promise new industries, new services and new employment.

Considerable stir was caused by an address by J. W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, who asked for ultra short waves for educational purposes so that every school would have radio reception.

**Schools and Radio**

It was the possible disemployment of teachers that caused the comment, although Commissioner Studebaker did not stress the point. But by his own figures, he said that there were 239,000 schools and 1,000,000 teachers in the country. Then he pointed out that the cost of operating a school radiocasting station in each community could be offset by releasing a few teachers in each school. Taking the commissioner's figures, if only two teachers a school were released it would mean 478,000 out of 1,000,000 teachers or nearly five out of every ten.

The commissioner felt that teachers who would be teaching "artists" would be able to give more to the many students by radio than is now possible with the existing teachers.

Other speakers in the morning session were T. A. M. Craven, chief engineer of the FCC; Dr. J. H. Dellinger of the bureau of standards and Dr. Frank Jewett of the A. T. & T.


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## Be Humane

**Winning Poster in New York Exhibit**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, June 16—First prize for a poster displaying humane objectives has been awarded to Angelo Spadaro of Brooklyn, N. Y., by the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, it was announced. Second prize was awarded to Milton Weinberg, also of Brooklyn, and third prize to Miss Pauline Altamanuk of New York City.

Three hundred posters submitted by students in New York City high schools and professional art schools throughout the United States have been hung in Education Hall, the American Museum of Natural History, by Miss Frances E. Clarke, director of the Society's educational program.

## Yugoslavia Donates $1200 for House Of Pacific Relations

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—The Yugoslav government, through its minister to the United States, recently presented the Yugoslav Dom at the Exposition here a check for $1200 to be used in the maintenance of its unit in the House of Pacific Relations because of the good work for international peace being accomplished by the group of foreign participants.

The gift was made by Dr. Constantine Fotitch, Yugoslav minister from Washington, D. C., to Emil Medin, president of the Yugoslav Dom.

"My Government thinks so highly of the good work for international peace being accomplished by the House of Pacific Relations that I hereby tender to the Yugoslav Dom, representing Yugoslavia's participation in the House of Pacific Relations, our Government's check for $1200 to maintain the Dom," he said.

Dr. Fotitch concurred heartily in the underlying principle of the House of Pacific Relations. This plan, as enunciated by Frank Drugan, director of the unit, is to let the nations of the world "live together and play together in the spirit of good fellowship that can knit them together more closely than disarmament conferences."

The minister brought his country's greeting to the 100,000 Yugoslavs who live along the Pacific Coast.

"You, almost a million in this country and more than 100,000 along the Pacific Coast . . . are the best link to strengthen the friendship between our two peoples, to help and promote our economic and cultural relations," he declared.

## Coast Guard Chief Sworn In

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP)—Commander Russell R. Waesche, a native of Thurmont, Md., was sworn in by Secretary Morgenthau yesterday as commandant of the Coast Guard, with the rank of rear admiral. He succeeds Rear Admiral Perry G. Hamlet, who has completed his four-year term and reverts to the rank of captain.


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# New Deal Unrest Shown in Latest Take-a-Walk Hint

(Continued from Page 1)

his hold over an army which under those circumstances will not dare to desert.

Senator Copeland's interview at his offices here today threw revealing light on the viewpoint of this sizable Democratic faction. He said his decision against attending the Democratic convention was "like a first step." Asked if he was going "on a walk," he replied peacularly:

"The future is still dark."

Then he added that he did not consider the New Deal representative of the Democratic Party, that the party should be the defender of state's rights and not the apostle of centralized federal power.

But he said:

**Way Open to Dictatorship**

"I do not believe President Roosevelt has any intention of abusing such power, but I do believe there is a possible future danger. If in the future the power fell into the wrong hands we might easily end up under a dictatorship like Italy or Germany. That is not the way the American Government works. Our strength is in 48 states, 48 governors, 48 different armies—instead of control by a single man."

Yet, asked if he would vote the Democratic ticket in November, Senator Copeland said:

"I don't know. I don't even know where I may be in November." And he added: "Maybe I'm too much of a lone eagle!"

The Democratic revolt was joined also by former Gov. "Alfalfa Bill" Murray of Oklahoma, who spent some time yesterday with Governor Landon. The picturesque Oklahoman has been anti-New Deal for some time, but like Senator Copeland and so many others, he refuses to say he is "taking a walk" from the Democratic Party. He would not say he is actually supporting Governor Landon, either. Thus one more dissident Democrat preserves his bridges behind him.

## Hamilton Is to Open Landon Campaign In New York on June 22

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, June 16—John D. M. Hamilton, the Topeka lawyer who heads the "Young Turks" to whom the reins of the Republican National Committee were handed at Cleveland last week, will open the Landon-Knox drive on the eastern front personally next Monday. It was learned here today.

A nationwide hook-up will carry the initial attack to the country for which a dinner has been arranged at the Hotel Astor, with Mr. Hamilton as speaker, under the auspices of the New York State and County Republican Committee and the Republican National Finance Committee for New York City.

Simultaneously, the Republican platform stand against American participation in League of Nations and World Court affairs began to draw fire here as the National Peace Conference, constituting representatives of 34 non-partisan national organizations, denounced the party's foreign affairs plank as a repudiation of the wishes of millions of Americans for a constructive policy on world peace.

**Note Their Protest**

In a joint statement, John Nevin Sayre, head of the conference and chairman of the fellowship for reconciliation, and Dr. Walter W. Van Kirk, executive director of the conference, described the Republican attitude as "the most isolationist in party history" and "uttery unrealistic."

"The platform shows no appreciation of the fact that a world war produced a world depression; that fear of another war combined with extreme economic nationalism is continuing this depression and that only world co-operation can solve the situation," the statement says.

"In repudiating the World Court, the platform reverses the stand of the party and of all the presidents and secretaries of state since 1899.

**Shows Indifference**

"It shows itself completely indifferent to the fact that necessity has forced American co-operation with the League of Nations in many of its activities.

"The platform is practically silent on disarmament. It says nothing about taking the profits out of war. It completely ignores the tremendous public opinion in this country for strict neutrality legislation. The platform is a repudiation of the desires of millions o fpeople in this country for a constructive policy on world peace."

In firing his opening campaign gun in New York, Mr. Hamilton was seen here as signally confirming the fact that the Empire State, which leads the nation's commonwealths with 45 electoral votes to contribute to the presidential outcome, is a pivotal area for which both parties will contest with might and main.

The Republicans are making an intensive canvass of the rank and file here for contributions for their drive to "counteract in some way the lavish use the New Deal is making of the taxpayers' money" and a call is out for 15,000 fund-raising volunteers in the metropolitan area alone. A particular effort is being made to enlist dollar contributors, and of the 11,212 Republicans who have responded to the drive thus far, 8439 are in that category.

Meanwhile barely taking time to get their breath from the strenuous convention week at Cleveland, the New York Republicans today put their state machine in gear under State Chairman Melvin C. Eaton for the campaign with announcement of plans for a statewide canvass to sound out voter sentiment.

## Paper 200 Years Old

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., June 16—The historic "Virginia Gazette," founded in 1736 by William Parks, and re-established by James A. Osborne in 1930, will observe the 200th anniversary of the paper's founding, by a special large-sized edition for the Aug. 7 issue. The paper first appeared on Aug. 6, 1736.

# Michigan Towns Purge Pay Rolls Of Black Legionnaires

DETROIT, June 16 (AP)—A drive to purge public pay rolls of all members of the Black Legion was begun today in three communities, including Highland Park, Mich., where an official described the situation as "the most serious in the city's history."

Three firemen and two policemen were suspended there, and two other firemen accused with 10 other men in a Black Legion conspiracy to murder Arthur F. Kingsley, Highland Park editor, previously had been suspended.

In Pontiac, Mich., every officer and employee of the city and county government will be required to appear before the grand jury and tell whether or not he is a member of the organization.

Dayton Dean, Black Legion "trigger man" in the slaying of Charles A. Poole, testified yesterday that he was ordered to kill Mr. Kingsley and that he was to have been given an alibi by Walter Pierce, Pontiac police sergeant who is one of the defendants in the alleged plot against the editor.

In Lincoln Park, Mich., where a councilman charged last night that the Black Legion killed George Marchuk, labor union organizer, in 1933, the Council ordered that every employee be required to sign an affidavit that he is not a member of the hooded band. A similar drive to remove Black Legion members from public pay rolls in Detroit has been under way for some time, and a dozen or more departmental employees have been suspended or dismissed.

## Party Candidates Contend for Places On State Tickets

*By the Associated Press*

Ballot counters in primary elections in two states yesterday tallied up these results on the basis of early returns:

**Minnesota**—Gov. Floyd B. Olson was running about 50 to 1 ahead of Carl E. Taylor in a contest for the Farmer-Labor nomination for United States Senator. Senator Elmer Benson, appointed to his seat by Governor Olson, had about a 2-to-1 lead over former Senator Magnus Johnson, in a Farmer-Labor battle for the gubernatorial candidacy.

**Maine**—Secretary of State Lewis O. Barrows led a Townsend organization-endorsed opponent, Blin W. Page, by 4000 votes on the basis of about one third returns in the Republican gubernatorial contest. In a Republican contest in the First Congressional District, James C. Oliver—backed by both the Townsend organization and the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin's Union for Social Justice—led a field of nine, with 38 of 147 precincts reported.

State conventions in two other commonwealths, Indiana and Virginia, today enlivened the political interlude between the national conventions of the two major political parties.

## Colvin Urges Choice Of President Free From Liquor Ties

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 16—Asserting that the nation needs a presidential candidate who is not subservient to the liquor interests and who has a new vision, Dr. D. Leigh Colvin of New York, Prohibition Party nominee, opened his campaign in Missouri with an address here last week.

Saying that he was no admirer of Roosevelt, mainly because of his prohibition stand in 1932, Dr. Colvin declared he was astounded "to find through conversations in various parts of the country that lots of people feel Roosevelt is doing as well as possible."

Liquor, Dr. Colvin said, is a barrier to redistribution of wealth and also to recovery. These reasons, together with the moral one, make the return of prohibition the paramount issue before the nation, he declared.

Emphasizing that the Prohibition Party has a sound and sensible platform which takes a middle-of-the-road course, Dr. Colvin pointed out that one of the most important planks dealt with crime "which can be largely eliminated through the elimination of liquor."

## *Hoover Buys Watch For Fishing Trip*

OGDEN, Utah, June 16 (AP)—A jovial Herbert Hoover began getting ready to go fishing yesterday—by buying a watch.

Pausing between trains, the former President hurried to a store, asking, "Any dollar watches?"

"Yes," said a clerk with an eye to business"—but we have some better ones for a dollar and a half."

"That one-fifty watch is the brand I always use on fishing trips," Mr. Hoover explained, smiling.

Later, as he waited to continue the journey back to Palo Alto, Calif., the former Chief Executive confided, "I don't really care whether I catch any fish or not. The trip is just a good excuse to get away from the telephone and rest."


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# Quebec Sees End To Liberal Rule As Premier Quits

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

OTTAWA, June 15—The unexpected resignation of L. A. Taschereau as Premier of Quebec and the announcement of another election in Quebec on August 15 form the topic of chief interest in the capital, temporarily overshadowing federal affairs. After 40 years of Liberal rule in the province—the last 16 under the leadership of Mr. Taschereau—a change of party now seems inevitable. What the change will be is hidden in a welter of conflicting emotions.

At the general elections last October the Liberals swept the Province, returning to Parliament 175 representatives as compared with only 41 Conservatives. But that was because Liberals had for the occasion sunk their differences in order to beat the Bennett Administration and it gave no inkling of the purely domestic row behind the scenes. Then, the following month, came the provincial elections and the Taschereau party found itself with but six majority, the Conservatives under Maurice Duplessis, having 16 seats and insurgent Liberals under Paul Gouin having 26.

It is the insurgent element in Quebec that is confusing the issue. It was to be expected that the growing discontent of the prolonged and all-powerful reign of Mr. Taschereau would eventually defeat him. But no one had foreseen that his overthrow would come through a wave of extreme nationalism. These nationalists are shouting for nothing less than a French Republic on the shores of the St. Lawrence. Unless they can be won back into the Liberal fold, both old parties will probably be pushed into the background for the time being.

Until the provincial election, J. Adélard Godbout, Minister of Agriculture, will be Premier of Quebec. Mr. Godbout was sworn in last week. Mr. Taschereau chose him as his successor, he said, first because he is young and in touch with the youth, and second, because he is a practical farmer, knowing the needs of agriculture, "the foundation of the prosperity of our Province."

After 36 years in active politics and representing the constituency of Montmorency and without a defeat, Mr. Taschereau leaves public life, he explains, "without bitterness and without anger against anyone, wishing as I do to remember only the pleasures it has brought, the friends I have made and the life of good I have been able to accomplish."

## British Ready To End Sanctions

(Continued from Page 1)

selves to use against future acts of aggression.

So controversial are the issues involved that if this view prevails, it will be a considerable time before the present sanctions finally disappear.

**Italy's Suspension Talked**

Another alternative which already has been voiced in the Monitor and which still isn't ruled out is that sanctions would be lifted forthwith and Italy simultaneously expelled from the League. Such course would find many supporters in Britain.

At a crowded meeting of women in London last night, for example, a resolution was passed with one dissentient urging continuance of sanctions, refusal of all financial support to Italy and suspension of Italy from League membership. Sustained applause greeted this last item.

**Plea for Collective Action**

Miss Eleanor Rathbone, Independent M. P., declared the Stresa front—Britain, France and Italy—had been washed away in Abyssinian blood.

"Mussolini, this would-be Napoleon, should be shown that the British lion has not yet turned into a sheep," she declared.

Calling on the meeting to act at once to save the world from abandoning collective security, Miss Rathbone added: "Perhaps we have only 48 hours before the Government makes its decision. See that we don't waste our time."

## Gain in Tin Use

World tin consumption continues to gain steadily, consumption in this country advancing 45 per cent in the last year.

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## Dry Spokesman

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**Dr. Izora Scott**
Legislative Representative of the W. C. T. U. in Washington

## Selfish Opposition Assailed by W. C. T. U.

(Continued from Page 1)

tion.' We were very happy when we got that.

"But after your repeal they said to us: 'Now you see that if a big nation like America couldn't keep prohibition, it is no use for us to try it. Do what you can through education.' But we have profited by those hard times because we learned to trust, not in human beings, but in God."

Among non-Christian friends Mahatma Gandhi (who believes in and lives by Christian principles, but is a Hindu, Mrs. Chitambar explained), is a tremendous help to the cause of prohibition in India and India's richest Muhammadan ruler, Nizan Hyderbad, is launching a program for prohibition in all his dominions.

A pictorial international aspect was given the meeting by a pageant in which young people wearing costumes of many countries illustrated the world-wide progress of the W. C. T. U.

Seated on the platform, in addition to the national officers, were Mrs. Abbie B. Hillerman, representative of the W. C. T. U. in Panama; Mrs. Eva C. Wheeler, representative in New Zealand and Australia; Mrs. Madeline Southard, representative in the Philippines; Mrs. Nelle G. Burger, representing Mexico; Frances Farrell Omer, former missionary and temperance worker in Mexico, and Mrs. Anna M. Rankin, former Loyal Temperance Legion worker in Japan.

## Musk Ox Colony Planned

FAIRBANKS, Alaska, June 16 (AP)—Twenty-seven musk oxen were singled out from the herd on the University of Alaska farm June 14 to take up pioneer life on a Bering Sea Island 2000 miles away. They will travel by railroad and Yukon River steamer to Nunivak Island off southwestern Alaska.

# Ottawa Amends Criminal Code's State Enemy Law

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

OTTAWA, June 16—Famous Section 98 of the Criminal Code, anathema to the more radical elements and unpopular with most Liberals, is in process of being amended of some of its more drastic features by a bill before the House.

The section, placed in the criminal code a decade ago, put rigid restrictions on "unlaw associations" aimed at the overthrow of the Government by force, and provided a maximum penalty of 20 years imprisonment for offenses under it.

It gave the law officers exhaustive powers to prevent preaching of violence in obtaining government changes, drawing into the scope of the act officers and members of such associations, those who circulate, publish or import seditious literature, and those who provided halls or premises for the use of such assemblies.

While the amendments will remove the more rigid restrictions on unlaw assemblies and give more "credit for the doubt" any comfort that enemies of the state might have derived is largely offset by new provisions.

A sub-section is being added which reads: "Without limiting the generality of the meaning of the expression 'seditious intention' everyone shall be presumed to have a seditious intention who publishes or circulates any writing, printing or document in which it is advocated, or who teaches or advocates, theh use, without authority of law, of force, as a means of accomplishing any governmental change." It will also be an offense to possess a shotgun or rifle with a barrel less than 20 inches in length, without a permit, thus discouraging the use of "sawed-off guns."


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# German Czech Party Divided On Leadership

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, June 16—A revolt has broken out among the followers of Konrad Henlein, the "Führer" of the Sudeten Deutsch Party. The "rebels" are driving against the totalitarian and leadership basis which the party adopted from its sister organization in Germany.

Herr Henlein, like the German Führer, clamed the right to dismiss members of the party who refuse unconditional submission. Recently he deprived one of his lieutenants, Rudolph Kasper, of his duties in the party much as Adolph Hitler did in the case of Gregor Strasser who helped him to build up to the National Socialist Party.

**Victory for Democracy**

But Herr Henlein met with such opposition from his followers that he has now decided to reinstate Kasper and other individuals who had been demoted at the same time. This is regarded as an important victory for democracy, and it is hoped it will lead to partial abandonment of Henlein's National Socialist proclivities.

The Sudeten Deutsch Party's own dissensions, coupled with the nomination of yet a third Czech citizen, Herr Schubert, to the German Reichstag the middle of May has served to bring the party under the watchful eye of authorities here the past few months.

**Professes Loyalty**

The Czech Government's protest against these nominations has elicited a polite reply but no redress, from Berlin. The original three were sentenced in Czechoslovakia for high treason some time ago but escaped to Germany while on parole.

The Sudeten Deutch Party which was organized in 1933 by Herr Henlein professes complete loyalty to the Czech state. But it nurtures many grievances against the Government and it has a surprising number of things in common with the German National Socialist Party.

**3,500,000 Germans**

There are some 3,500,000 Germans in Czechslovakia out of a total population of about 15,000,000. They are not, however, ex-citizens of Germany but of Austria. At the general election a year ago the S. D. P. obtained 1,250,000 votes or about two thirds of the total German poll.

It was formed of the union of several smaller parties and has a pronouncedly military appearance. Members greet one another with the word "Heil" but do not add either "Hitler" as in Germany, or "Henlein."

**Allege Discrimination**

The S. D. P.'s chief grievance is that the Czech majority discriminates against the German minority. In a protest to the League of Nations this spring, for example, the S. D. P. objected to a decree by the Minister of Defense stipulating that factories owned by Czech-Germans would henceforth only receive government orders if a given proportion of the employees were Czechs.

This regulation, the protest declared, was contrary to the Constitution and to the minority treaties, and the League was accordingly invited to send a commission to investigate.

**Government's Reply**

The Government's reply to this and many similar complaints is that all sections of the population are suffering equally from the depression. It is also retorted that German-Czech employers holding S. D. P. sympathies are apt to dismiss workmen holding other political opinions.

There is unfortunately no doubt that unemployment and poverty are rife in the industrial parts of Czechoslovakia and that the German Czech section has come in for at least its fair share of the distress. Consequently there is a great deal of grumbling.

While no one seems to expect the S. D. P. to try to break away from the Czech State, there is certainly a feeling here that Reichsführer Hitler may some day announce his intention of going to the help of the Czech-Germans. It was felt that Herr Henlein was deliberately hinting at this possibility when he declared last winter that he hoped his party would not be forced to adopt "a policy of despair," thereby gravely endangering European peace.

**Denies Frontier Move**

When in England toward the end of last year, however, Herr Henlein strongly repudiated any wish to change the existing frontiers of Czechoslovakia. He declared that pan-Germanism is as disastrous a policy as pan-Slavism and that it would be impossible to detach the German-speaking parts of Czechoslavakia from the rest of the Republic.

Herr Henlein also dissociated himself on that occasion from the "totalitarian" views of the German National Socialists which he described as "even more unsuited" to a complex state like Czechoslovakia than to nationally homogeneous states like Germany and Italy.

**Objects to Soviet Pact**

Nevertheless, the policy of the S. D. P. undoubtedly leans very far toward Germany. It opposes the Government's plan to promote Danubian union and to effect a rapprochement with Austria. It is definitely contemptuous of the League of Nations, though this is in part explained by the fact that it has addressed many unfruitful complaints to Geneva in the past. It also disapproves of the recent rapprochement with Soviet Russia.

There is little doubt that the Government would like a rapprochement with the S. D. P. although Herr Henlein has denied a report that he has been offered a seat in the Cabinet. But it is generally felt that before anything of this kind can happen, the S. D. P. will have to reconsider its foreign policy.

**Union of Opponents**

Meanwhile there are signs that the anti-Henlein section of Czech Germans are gradually feeling their way toward a common front by means of which they hope to wipe out their defeat at the polls last year.

Toward the end of April, leading members of the German Social Democrats, the German Farmers' Union and the German Christian Socialists simultaneously delivered speeches, which were expected to mark the beginning of a more or less co-ordinated campaign to recapture their lost position.

A feature of all these speeches was the stress placed on the national rights of the Germans within the Czechoslovak State. Hitherto, the Sudeten Deutsch have claimed a monopoly on national patriotism. But their opponents are convinced that democratic nationalist ideals when properly defined and presented to the electorate will carry much more weight than the "pseudo-nationalism" of those who stand for dictatorship.

# Clash of Political Theories Halts Germano-Czech Accord; Hitler's Overtures Refused

*Two views of the questions preventing closer relations between Czechoslovakia and Germany are presented in the following articles. The one on the right was written by a resident of Germany on a visit to Prague, the Czechoslovakian capital. At the left are the comments of a writer who resides in Prague on the differences which affect the possibilities of co-operation.*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PRAGUE, June 16—Czechoslovakia adheres strictly to the League of Nations and President Beneš, when still Foreign Minister, declined to enter negotiations for a separate treaty with National Socialist Germany, although invited to do so on three occasions by Berlin. He made it clear that such a treaty would have to be concluded with other countries as well. This is how the matter stands.

Czechoslovak relations to Germany have always been correct. Difficulties of a diplomatic nature only arose recently, when some Czechoslovak citizens connected with the Henlein party emigrated to Germany and were elected to the Reichstag. The Czech Minister in Berlin remonstrated against this breach of good international practice and an apology was subsequently offered by the German Government.

**Instruments of Peace**

As regards instruments of peace between the two countries, there are the Locarno treaty and the regulations under the League Covenant. No separate treaty has been concluded, because every Czech treaty is negotiated on the basis of collective security.

The situation is not so dangerous as scaremongers imply. German armaments are not yet so formidable despite the fact that Germany resembles a war camp in the eyes of a casual visitor. The country has, of course, a great reserve of former officers, but the young soldiers are inexperienced and it will take at least a year or more to make the German army ready for an attack.

In the meantime other countries will have increased their armed strength.

In Czechoslovakia the feeling prevails that the present regime in Germany is based entirely on violence, and would not shrink from breaking its most solemn obligations if the international situation seemed to favor its schemes. This explains the skeptical attitude to German overtures and adherence to the League ideal.

The official German creed of racialism and superiority—as in Denmark and Switzerland but to a lesser degree than in turbulent Austria—has been encouraging here a local form of National Socialism among the German-speaking frontier population.

**Defense Bill Amended**

The Defense of the Republic Act was passed recently in the Prague Parliament, with certain amendments. It received the vote of almost three quarters of the House. The new law provides for a systematic co-operation of the civil population with military authorities in case of war, and it is regarded as a defense against the encroachment of Fascism in Czechoslovakia.

Only the Henlein party and the Communists voted against it. That the Henlein party should find themselves in the same camp with the Communists, their sworn enemies, was not without significance. The Magyar nationalists did not vote.

**"Untrustworthiness" Defined**

A law against espionage also was passed. It defines the charge of political "untrustworthiness," applied to subversive elements, whose disloyalty to the state will make them liable to exclusion from certain posts. Former officers and chief agents of the dissolved German National Socialist party will be so affected, as will those suspected of treasonable contact with foreign propaganda centers.

Speakers for the new laws insisted that Czechoslovakia must not become the place of least resistance for aggressive dictatorship to attack. It was pointed out that Thomas G. Masaryk always has held that freedom and democracy must be actively defended at any price. Miss Zeminová, in a long and eloquent speech, voiced distrust of the aims of the Henlein party.

**Bouquets and Apologies**

Members of that Sudetic German Party, in reply, criticized the presence of women in Parliament, expressing gratitude that their party included no woman deputy. Subsequently, the party sent each woman member of the Parliament a bouquet with a letter of apology. Miss Zeminová, however, did not accept it.

Premier Milan Hodza, in explaining the new defense law before its passage, said that, owing to a belief in the success of the fundamental of collective security, the Government had somewhat neglected to insure national safety against aggression from abroad.

It had become clear, he said, that only strong and fully consolidated states can become valuable instruments for enforcing peace, and he declared that the economic consolidation and sound political organization of Central Europe would make it one of the main pillars of European peace. This, in his opinion, depended on a rapprochement of the Little Entente countries with the states of the Pact of Rome—Italy, Austria and Hungary.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PRAGUE, June 16—The relations between the Third Reich and Czechoslovakia can at best be described only as "correct."

Officially, there is no particular problem such as a rearrangement of frontiers which stands in the way of deeper understanding. But, there is such a fundamental difference of political outlook between the German National Socialists and those who are at the head of the Czechoslovakian republic, that co-operation between them is not an easy matter.

Czechoslovakia, from the point of view of the Third Reich, is a hindrance to German developments in central Europe.

**Plays Important Role**

Ever since its creation in 1919, Czechoslovakia has been a bulwark of French policy in the Danube Basin. As the stablest factor in the Little Entente—of which Yugoslavia and Roumania are the other members—it has played an important role in the stabilization of this part of the continent for the past 17 years. But it has also been an active opponent of pan-German aims.

It strongly resisted the project evolved by Dr. Julius Curtius, the German Chancellor, and Dr. Johann Schober, then head of the Austrian state, for a customs union between these two German-speaking states because it saw in such an economic agreement the first step toward that political union (Anschluss) which Article 88 of the Treaty of St. Germain was designed to prevent.

This matter, it will be remembered, was temporarily settled when the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague declared the project incompatible with the treaty, on Sept. 5, 1931.

**Haven for German Exiles**

Since the coming to power of Adolf Hitler in Germany, relations between these neighbor states have become more strained. The totalitarian principles upon which the Third Reich is established found little support among the Czechs, and the fact that the Republic became a home for German political exiles was not pleasing to her northern neighbor.

Czechoslovakia also viewed (and still views) apprehensively the racial basis of National Socialism, especially the party avowal (Point No. 1 of its program) that it stands for the unity of all German-speaking races on the basis of the self-determining rights of peoples.

**Support "Only Cultural"**

This would mean the incorporation of the 3,500,000 Sudetic Germans, living along the Bohemian borders, in the Third Reich. Support from Germany for the Sudetic German Party (led by Herr Konrad Henlein) and the fact that this party is merely a pattern of the National Socialist Party in the Third Reich, make the Czechs very loath to accept any offers of new understandings.

The National Socialists of the Third Reich, on the other hand, maintain that their support of the Sudetic Germans is only "cultural," though that term is loosely used in present-day Germany, that it covers a multitude of things!

Even if the Third Reich does not want to absorb their republic, say the Czechs, it certainly would like to convert it into a "sphere of influence," having the last word as far as its foreign political commitments are concerned.

**Franco-Russian Alliance**

The neutrality which Czechoslovakia always sought to observe with regard to the relations between France and Germany was more or less ended, from the point of view of the Third Reich, when Czechoslovakia became an active partner in that alliance between France and Soviet Russia, which Germany gave as the reason for its violation of the Locarno Pact when it sent soldiers to the Rhineland demilitarized zone on March 7, 1936.

Ever since that time, the German press has not ceased to speak of Czechoslovakia as the aerodrome from which any concerted Franco-Russian air attack on Germany would be made.

The Czechs, for their part, maintain that the pan-German aims of the National Socialists were such that alliance with Russia was the only possible step which their state, occupying so unenviable a position on Germany's borders, could take in self-defense.

**Offer of Nonaggression Pacts**

Adolf Hitler has on a number of occasions since Jan. 30, 1933, offered nonaggression pacts to the states bordering on Germany, including Czechoslovakia. The last offer of a 25-year pact was made simultaneously with the repudiation of the Locarno Pact on March 7, 1936.

As in former cases, so now it is clear that Czechoslovakia will not be the signatory of any pact which is not made within the framework of the League of Nations.

Czechoslovakia has remained firm in its support of collective security from the beginning, since it is convinced that such is the only real and ultimate support upon which any small nation can depend.

**Must Conform to Treaties**

Any new agreement made with Germany would naturally have to be brought into conformity with treaties to which Czechoslovakia is already committed. That would, of course, raise the problem of the future of the Soviet-Czechoslovak pact signed in May, 1935.

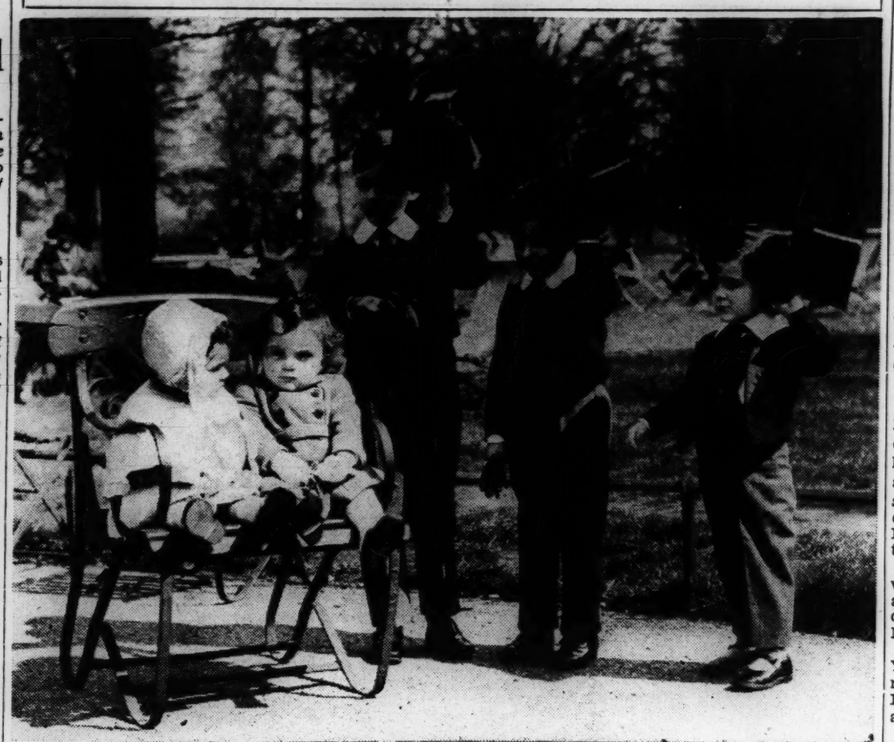
The difference in size between Czechoslovakia and Germany is too great for them to be able to make a treaty "on equal terms," so that the small state desires to shield itself as much as possible either through support from the League of Nations or by its membership of a unit like the Little Entente.

**Differ on Vital Problems**

Czechoslovakia and Germany come to grips on almost every vital problem of central European development. Yet Czechoslovakia realizes that because of its large German-speaking minority, its geographical situation relative to Germany and the importance to it of the German market, that its very existence depends upon good understanding with its northern neighbor.

Hitherto, Czechoslovakia has been able to rely upon French support in the larger European issues which have also concerned its interests. To what extent that will continue, time alone can show. In fact, from this vantage-point in central Europe, it is clear that the future of this state, as of all other small states on this continent, is ultimately assured only if there is agreement among the larger powers, especially France, Germany, Russia and Italy.

## Topping the Morning in the Gallant Fashion



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**Venezuelan Children Quickly Adopt London Styles**

**Lend Dramatic Touch to the Hyde Park Scene**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—Young members of the diplomatic corps in London are these children of the Venezuelan Chargé d'Affaires, Señor and Señora Oscar Aguilar. This is the first time they have been photographed together. Edward, Oscar, and José are 3, 4, and 6 years old, respectively, and when they take their twin brother and sister, George and Marina, for a walk in Hyde Park, heads turn to watch the lads, so neat in their Eton jackets and silk toppers. The twins are named after the Duke and Duchess of Kent.

## European Lawyers Scan Refugee Status

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BRUSSELS — The European Institute of International Law, founded in Ghent in 1873, recently held its 40th session here. Sixty delegates from 20 different countries attended.

The institute discussed the problem of the most-favored-nation clause, which frequently has aroused controversies among governments in its interpretation and application. It also considered rules affecting the status of the numerous refugees who have lost their nationality.

Efforts of the institute prepared the way for an international conference to be held in Brussels within a few months, to consider the question of the protection of industrial property, as raised by the Utrecht Convention. This convention, it is considered, no longer accords with changes which have occurred in international affairs.

## Shanghai Hot-Water Shops Raise Funds for Airplane

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SHANGHAI—The Shanghai Hot Water Shopkeepers' Association has banded together to raise funds to buy an airplane for the National Government. Each of the more than 3000 such shops will contribute one Chinese dollar, about 30 cents United States, a month, and shops where tea is served as a side line will give one copper cent for each pot of tea sold.

## Latvia Pushes Yarn Output

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RIGA, Latvia—The flax-spinning mills of Jelgava have recently installed new machinery which will increase their capacity of production of yarn by about 30 per cent. The 9000 spindles hitherto in operation will be increased to 12,000. Latvian flax yarn is being exported in considerable quantities and finds a ready market abroad.

# MacDonald Calls For Firm Action To Save League

CARDIFF, Wales, June 15 (AP)—A warning that the world has reached "the time which is regarded by every thoughtful being as a parting of the ways" was made today by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.

Mr. MacDonald, former Prime Minister and now Lord President of the Council in the Baldwin Cabinet, told the Thirty-first International Peace Congress:

"Are we going back to a world without the League? Madness; not even midsummer madness."

**United Action Needed**

He was referring to the phrase of Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who said last week continuation of sanctions against Italy would be the "midsummer madness" and thus indicated a reversal of stand by the British Government on the question of sanctions.

"A world without the League would be a nightmare of uncertainty, a nightmare of arms rattling, steel creaking, of moving cannon," Mr. MacDonald continued.

"One nation cannot make peace. You French, you Poles, you Germans, you Italians—if there are any Italians here—you are standing alone, acting alone you can destroy.

**Must Have Peace**

Pleading for bold action, Mr. MacDonald said: "We must not, namby-pamby, just say 'peace, peace, peace' where there is no peace. We have got to make peace."

He urged the prime necessity of a commission to consider Article XVI of the League Covenant, "the conditions it requires for its operation so we may not be called on in a sudden crisis to deal with the problem of sanctions and how to handle an aggressor."

"One thing is clear. You cannot start a policy of sanctions without having previously come to a complete agreement on practically all of its details with those who are going to co-operate in enforcing it."

## Marietta Picks Head

MARIETTA, Ohio, June 16 (AP)—Trustees of Marietta College on June 13 selected Walter D. Head of Montclair, N. J., Academy as the successor to the President, Dr. Edward Smith Parsons. Dr. Parsons will retire with his family to their home in Jaffrey, N. H.


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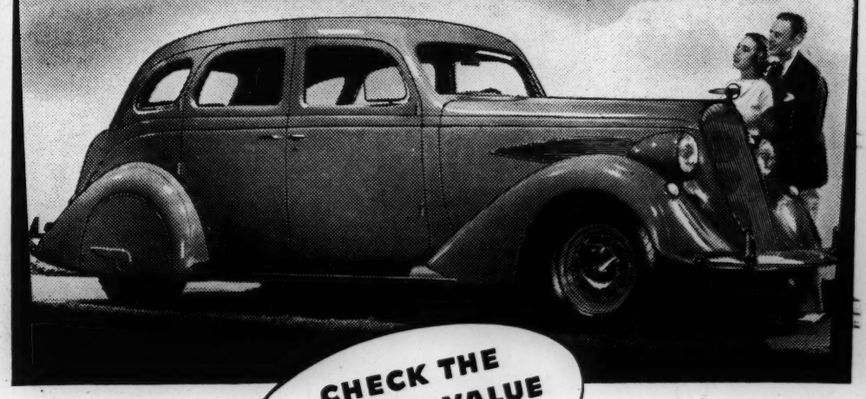

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### *Puzzle Corner Answers*

1. Even though some may not have such large bank accounts as they would wish, everyone can draw interest by his work.
2. Beach, Peach, Peace, Place.
3. Seven oranges.
4. Lamps, Palms, Psalm.
5. BL under S (Blunders).

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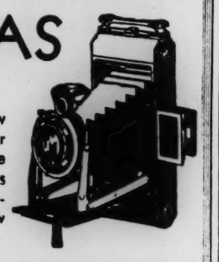
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# Jurors Demand Trial of Long's Men in Tax Cases

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 16 (AP)—Nine members of the grand jury which indicted friends of the late Senator Huey P. Long for income tax fraud today scored the United States Attorney General for abandoning prosecution of the cases.

In a letter to Attorney General Homer S. Cummings, the jurors demanded immediate release from the Atlanta Penitentiary of Joseph Fisher, former state representative, one of the two men tried before the criminal cases against others were dropped.

They said there was a "gross and unwarranted official discrimination" against Fisher, who is scheduled to complete a sentence of a year and a half on July 9. Abraham Sushan, former president of the Orleans Levee Board, the other man brought to trial, was acquitted.

**Making Peace**

Note is made that Fisher was tried before the shooting of Senator Long, at the time Long was waging a fight against the Administration of President Roosevelt. Sushan was tried after Long's assassination. The statement was announced here by Arthur C. Waters, who served as foreman of the grand jury which returned the income tax indictments.

The jurors said in their letter that during the investigations which led to the indictments it was reported that those under investigation "were trying to make their peace at Washington, by political pull or by payment of the taxes claimed, or even by both means."

**Honor of Government**

"The reported answers out of Washington," the letter stated, "either from your office, Mr. Attorney General, or from the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, were in effect that the Government of the United States would not compromise itself by condoning the commission of crime for a pecuniary consideration—answers which wholly comported with the dignity and honor of the United States."

The jurors said that, excluding Fisher and Shushan, the others indicted "had not even been brought to nominal trial," and if the cases are abandoned they felt they had "every cause to feel aggrieved and outraged."

**Why Dismissal of Charges?**

"If the evidence revealed in the grand jury room under the guidance of the assistants of the United States Attorney General's office was sufficient to indict, then we fail to understand under what proper theory consistent with the integrity and sacredness of the proper administration of justice how this identical evidence has now become so weakened as to warrant the dismissal of criminal charges."

District Attorney Viosca, when criminal prosecutions were dropped in the remaining cases, said they were too "weak" to bring to trial and added that there had been a "changed atmosphere" in New Orleans since the conviction of Fisher.

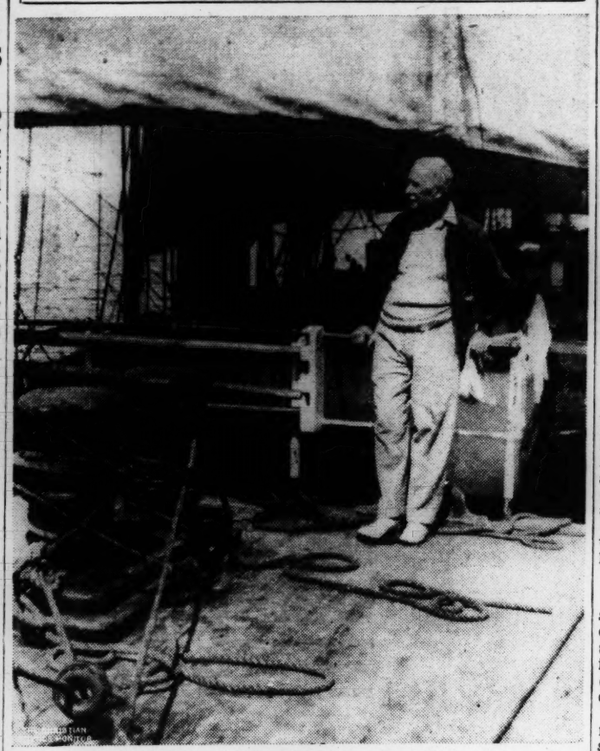
**"Changed Atmosphere"**

The jurors said a "changed atmosphere" could not mean "a change in the wish of the law-loving people of New Orleans to see that crime is punished."

Among those who escaped criminal trial were Seymour Weiss, hotel executive and former treasurer of Long's political organization; State Senator Jules G. Fisher of Jefferson parish, and the Nelson brothers, Harry, John P., and W. W. Nelson, who sold materials to the State during Long's highway paving program.

Although the Government dropped criminal prosecutions in their cases, announcement was made that an attempt would be made to collect the amount of income taxes allegedly due.

## A Man in the News



**Bruce Rogers**
**His Greatest Work Goes to Library of Congress**

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

When Bruce Rogers, one of that small aristocracy of typographers whose work is certain to be classed for our time with that of Caxton, William Morris, and the other great printers of the past, wished to choose an item which he could make a sort of *Finis* to his 40-year career as a maker of fine books, he chose to make a single-copy edition of his own new Oxford lectern Bible, and to present it, with the cooperation of a small company of friends, to the Library of Congress.

Five years ago, Bruce Rogers began to work on this particular Bible. The text is the authorized King James version, prefaced by that famous piece of English prose writing "Translators to the Reader" and also includes the Apocrypha.

**Special Volume**

The copy for the Library of Congress is bound in special pigskin, printed on paper handmade in England from raw silk, brought especially from Japan for the purpose. A presentation page bears this inscription, "This copy of the Oxford lectern Bible of 1935, the only one printed on paper of special kind and size, was presented to the Library of Congress by Bruce Rogers and his friends."

It would not be difficult to get such friends as George Ade, John T. McCutcheon, and Edward C. Elliott, president of Purdue University, to join with him in this gift of the rare volume because it is Bruce Rogers printer's mark, the thistle, which is engraved on the bronze doors of the rare book room of the library, and nothing could seem more fitting that they should help him in preparing the book, which he would eventually carry as a gift through those doors.

**Career in Type Selling**

Bruce Rogers was born in Lafayette, Ind., and he graduated from Purdue in 1890. He worked for a time on the Indianapolis News and he began a career of type designing, which led him to London in 1917 to join the firm of Emery Walker, Ltd. He became printing advisor to the University Press of Cambridge, Eng., in 1919 was chosen for the same sort of service with the Harvard University Press in Cambridge, Mass.

For eight years, until 1928, he was the associate of the eminent late Edwin Rudge, and in 1928 he returned as associate of Emery Walker, Ltd., in London. It is probably part of his rich philosophy as a typographer and bookmaker, a vocation compounded as much with the intangibles as with the tangibles that the Oxford lectern Bible, and the five years of work it required should be finished precisely 400 years after the first Bible was printed in English, in 1535.

## Everest Attempt Yields Data for New Climb

(Continued from Page 1)

hitherto followed from the north and east.

Snowfall, due to the early arrival of moisture-bearing winds from the southwest, made this latest attempt to reach the summit of the 29,140-foot giant of the Himalayas out of the question. Official announcement of the party's return has been received.

The present expedition probably has been the most carefully chosen and best equipped of any attempting a comparable adventure.

**Expert Mountaineers**

The 12 white men comprising the actual climbers have been picked from among mountaineers with world records of achievement behind them. They have been subjected to prolonged training and acclimatization in the range of mountains where their effort has now been made.

Their leader, Mr. Ruttledge, has been the successful organizer of numerous previous expeditions of a similar nature. The expedition itself is the fifth that has been sent out since 1921 by the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain.

**Each Well Equipped**

Each has been equipped with the best that prolonged preparation, ample money and the fullest knowledge could provide. Each has profited by the experiences of its predecessors and has been a gradually increasing scale of achievement.

The highest point ever reached was on the occasion of the last expedition but one. Then five of the climbers attained 28,100 feet, three going on to 28,176 feet. Two of them, Mr. G. L. Mallory and Mr. A. C. Irvine, were afterward seen several hundreds of feet above that altitude, but never returned, and their companions had eventually to go back without them.

**Long March Across India**

There has been little variation in the procedure. A 350-mile march from India crossing the 16,000-foot plateau of Tibet and involving the negotiating of a number of high passes has had first to be made.

A base camp has been been formed on the northern slope of Everest. Stores and tents from this center have been carried to a series of depots one above another. The highest of these depots has left from 1000 to 2000 feet to be negotiated in a final dash between dawn and dark, it having proved physically impossible for human beings, even when furnished with the most up-to-date oxygen breathing apparatus to spend more than a few hours at a time above the 28,000-foot limit.

This is because of conditions in which extreme rarity of atmosphere, arctic cold and winds of almost continuous hurricane force, are added to the difficulties inherent in ordinary mountain climbing.

Only for a few weeks each year—namely between the latter part of May and early in June—has there been found to be any prospect of the rocks being sufficiently clear of snow to make climbing feasible. Even then lulls in the wind cannot be depended upon to last more than a few hours at a time.

In these circumstances, razor-edged ridges, tile-like overhanging ledges of often crumbling formation, 8000 foot precipices and treacherous crevasses liable to be curtained by soft powdery snow endanger the adventurer to a degree probably unequaled on any other mountainside in the world.

# Liberalism Held Safest Guidepost To Public Policy

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

PRINCETON, N. J., June 15—Liberalism constitutes the most promising guide to public policy to be found anywhere, according to Dr. Harold W. Dodds, president of Princeton University, in his baccalaureate address here yesterday. Its victories, he held, when measured "in a progressive diffusion of well-being through the years, have been sufficient to suggest that, although as a guide to public policy it is the least pretentious, it is the most promising."

"Liberalism," Dr. Dodds continued, "insists that difficult questions are settled better by discussion than by force. Let those who would condemn it to obsolescence, remember that it is only in those countries which are still under its sway that a man may with safety assert his own opinions, and there he may do so even if such opinions advocate the destruction of the very environment which permits him to express his views."

**Conditions in Russia**

Dr. Dodds referred to the Russian Communist political philosophy of a "dictatorship of the proletariat" and declared it was not often realized that "they do not mean so much dictatorship by the proletariat as dictatorship over the proletariat."

"They assert the necessity and right of authoritarian rule by the small intelligent minority who, regardless of the consent of the governed, must guide the incompetent majority," he said. "By a bold plunge into obscure mysteries which I cannot comprehend, they promise that the use of power by the small middle class will not be distorted by selfish interests."

Holding that history is "too rich in disastrous examples of attempts by zealous and even altruistic people to exercise peculiar and absolute power over others," Dr. Dodds declared he had not been convinced that possession of irresponsible power could remain beneficent, no matter how high sounding and sincere were the allegations of those vested with such power.

**Political Liberalism**

In contradistinction to such forms of dictatorship, Dr. Dodds praised political liberalism, stressing that during its first 100 years "it worked to abolish arbitrary, irresponsible government in favor of popular responsible government and universal suffrage."

"Liberals, therefore," he continued, "have not feared to use the affirmative power of the state as the chief instrument of social regulation to prevent the concentration and abuse of private powers which tend to accumulate in any society. Consequently, the past two generations have seen great extension of the scope of government. Many undertakings once considered the private business of the individual are now regulated in considerable detail.

"I am not arguing that these newer activities of government have always been wise, efficient or even honest. What I am arguing for is a point of view, a social philosophy which endorses every measure which will free individuals from social and economic handicaps but which tests every proposal by its probable effect upon individuals and not by some romantic conception of the nation or of society."

## Two Red Roses Pay Rent for Churches

MANHEIM, Penna., June 15 (AP)—Reviving a custom of Colonial times, congregations of two churches paid one red rose each for the annual rental on their properties.

The Zion Evangelical Church of Manheim and the Tulpehocken Reformed Church at Stouchburg, Penna., paid their debts yesterday in quaint ceremonies that carried out provisions of deeds granted them more than 150 years ago.

The terms of the Manheim deed were drawn in 1772 by Baron von Stiegel, a glass manufacturer, who lived in his fortified castle late in the eighteenth century. He asked that his townsmen pay "one red rose annually in the month of June forever" for the plot on which their place of worship was erected.

S. Richard Harr of Lancaster, Penna., presented the rose to Mrs. Bessie Boyer Van Tassel, a descendant of the baron.

The similar contract for the Tulpehocken Church was made in 1745 by its members and Caspar Wistar.

## $1,818,606 Tax Settled

CHICAGO, June 16 (AP)—The Government's claim against Robert J. Dunham, president of the Chicago Parks District, for income taxes in 1930-31-32, amounting to $1,818,606, has been settled by stipulation, Government attorneys announced yesterday. Although the amount of the settlement was not announced, Mr. Dunham's attorney said it was "almost $540,000."

# Geologists Hold Centenary Forum At Harrisburg

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HARRISBURG, Penna., June 15—Exercises commemorating the 100th anniversary of the founding of the First Geological Survey in Pennsylvania attracted a large audience to the forum in the Education building yesterday.

Thomas A. Logue was chairman of the afternoon session and the speakers were Gov. George H. Earle, Dr. George H. Ashley, state geologist, M. M. Leighton, chief of the Illinois Geological Survey and representing the Association of State Geologists, W. C. Mendenhall, director of the United States Geological Survey, and Frederick Watson, British Consul General, stationed at Philadelphia, who represented foreign geological surveys. Welcoming addresses were made by the Governor, Mr. Logue and Dr. Ashley, while the replies were made by Dr. Leighton, Dr. Mendenhall and Great Britain's representative.

**Developments Traced**

Philadelphia was pictured as the cradle of American Natural Science in a paper read by F. Lynwood Garrison, Philadelphia. The speaker traced the many developments credited to Philadelphia. He told also of the development of geology and its introduction into various institutions of learning, picturing it to the present day.

Ralph W. Stone, Assistant State Geologist, contrasted the work of the first survey with the work done by the present corps of geologists. His records told of Henry Darwin Rogers, who was appointed the first State Geologist by Gov. Joseph Ritner. Mr. Rogers was professor of geology and mineralogy in the University of Pennsylvania. The second State Geologist was J. Peter Lesley, Philadelphia, also professor of geology at the university. The third State Geologist was Richard R. Hice, founder of the American Ceramic Society. The fourth survey, now in progress, is under the direction of Dr. Ashley.

**History of Geology**

Dr. Ashley spoke on the "Romance of Geology" and pointed out that in addition to observing the centenary of the geologic survey, this year represent the 150th birthday of geology as a science. Dr. Ashley's paper traced the study of the earth from its beginning and concluded with the present-day activities designed to bring about more detailed information concerning what lies beneath the surface, especially in Pennsylvania.

## Butler Puts Blame For League Faults On Human Factors

LONDON, June 15 (AP)—Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, said today that human incompetence has thus far prevented the League of Nations from achieving its aims.

Speaking as president of the European committee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Dr. Butler declared lack of confidence in the League "can only be relieved by an effective international monetary conference which shall restore the stability of foreign exchanges."

The committee reached the unanimous conclusion that "the League requires no amendment to its constitution and no reorganization."

# *Plaque at Oakland Airport Honors Transpacific Heroes*

**Aviation Comment**

One of the greatest flights ever performed from the point of view of navigation difficulties surmounted, that of the Southern Cross from Oakland, Calif., across the Pacific to Brisbane, Australia, in June, 1928, was reviewed briefly by Capt. Harry Lyon Jr., navigator, and James Warnet, radio operator, on the flight at the dedication of a bronze plaque recently at Oakland Municipal Airport in memory of Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith and Capt. Charles T. P. Ulm, both of whom were lost on subsequent flights.

Consider the difficulties of the first transpacific flight, which began and ended at the Oakland Field. Kingsford-Smith and his crew of three courageously departed from a broad continent to the Hawaiian Islands, which are the size of a silver dollar in comparison. From Wheeler Field, Honolulu, they left for the Fiji Islands, which are a pinpoint in comparison with the Hawaiian Islands. A slight error in navigation might have caused them to miss the Fiji Islands by several hundred miles. That they did make a landing on Fiji testifies to the excellent navigational feat performed.

The Southern Cross plaque was arranged by the Oakland Junior Chamber of Commerce. Leroy Goodrich, vice-president of the Oakland Port Commission, conducted the dedicatory rites, and Cyril H. Cane, British consul, officially accepted the plaque.

* * *

His eyes glued on the instrument panel of his sealed cockpit, Maj. Ira C. Eaker, army flier, recently landed his tiny Boeing pursuit plane at Union Air Terminal, Burbank, Calif., to complete the first transcontinental blind flight in the history of American aviation.

The trip, including intermediate taffe-offs and landings en route, was guided with occasional radio directions from a convoy ship flown by Maj. William E. Kepner.

Except for the illuminated dials, Major Eaker made the crossing in complete darkness without a single mishap. He managed to keep his course by using radio compass and automatic turning and banking instruments and the information supplied by wireless from the escort plane.

The 2600-mile journey from New York was completed in 23 hours and 10 minutes. He took off at 12:15 p. m. June 3 and landed here at 1:15 p. m. June 7.

* * *

The flight was made to test practicability of "sightless flying," in army air maneuvers, but the commercial importance pointed out by observers was the proof of the practicability of blind flying through fog and storms, with adequate ground radio facilities.

"We had two 'incidents,'" Major Eaker narrated. "Both were thunderstorms and both were secondhand as far as I was concerned. I never knew we passed through them except for what Major Kepner told me over the radio. In my opinion the flight has demonstrated clearly that instrument flying over long distances is practicable, and radio is a certain and dependable aid to navigation."

Major Eaker said the idea of a transcontinental blind flight evolved during the 1934 period when army pilots were flying air-mail routes.

The plane made landings at Washington; Spartanburg, S. C.; Montgomery, Ala.; Shreveport, La.; Dallas, Midland, and El Paso, Texas, and Tucson, Ariz.

Major Eaker was co-pilot in the Question Mark, which set a world endurance flight record in 1929, and Major Kepner was on the crew of the first army stratosphere balloon flight. Both are attached to the Army Air Corps at Maxwell Field, near Montgomery, Ala.

## *Million Cars Built This Year by G. M. C.*

DETROIT, June 15 (AP)—The millionth car produced by General Motors Corporation since the first of the year was turned out today, 54 days ahead of the 1935 schedule. Company officials said production so far this year is equal to the entire year of 1931, or 1934, and approximately double the 1932 production.

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# New Rail Bridge For New York City Stirs Opposition

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, June 15—An appeal to Congress to refuse authorization for the construction of a proposed railroad bridge across the Hudson River at Fifty-seventh Street, New York City, was announced by the Port of New York Authority today. It was the second time within a week that the Port Authority had expressed strong disapproval of the project.

A bill for construction of the bridge having passed the Senate, the New York City interests announced that they would press their demands upon members of the House of Representatives today, stressing that although vehicular traffic has been eliminated from the bridge under the proposal, opposition of the Port Authority has continued undiminished.

"The proposed restriction against use of the bridge by motor vehicles could have no binding effect upon a future Congress and could easily be repealed after construction was started," the announcement said. "This would throw the bridge into competition with the publicly owned Holland Tunnel, the George Washington Bridge and the midtown Hudson Tunnel, which represent an investment of over $150,000,000 and in which the states of New York and New Jersey have a direct interest."

Construction of the bridge is being pushed by the North River Bridge Company, and the complete project, including a huge railroad terminal and office building, would cost $175,000,000, it was said. According to reports, passage over the river is wanted by railroads, including the Baltimore & Ohio, seeking a direct terminal in Manhattan. At present only the New York Central and the Pennsylvania railroads run trains from the West into New York City terminals, leaving the Baltimore & Ohio to ferry its passengers across.

Emphasizing that the proposed structure would interfere with navigation in New York harbor, the port authority said that not one of the new superliners and transatlantic service could move under the bridge, which would be located just above the piers where these vessels now dock.

## Youthful Students Of 55 Nationalities Seek to Ease World

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, June 15—Dismayed at the failure of their elders to solve critical problems, 500 students, representing 55 nationalities, began their own effort to peer behind the scene of world affairs and uproot major causes of trouble found there as they met for an institute on political, social and cultural problems at International House here today.

The institute, which is being held under the joint auspices of the National Student Federation of America and International House, is to continue until June 25. It is under the direction of Miss Margaret R. Taylor, who began organization work today in preparation for a program of addresses and conferences tomorrow.

Morning sessions will be given over to lectures on various subjects dealing with the Far Eastern situation, American foreign policy, European politics and international affairs generally, Miss Taylor said. During the afternoons, seminars will attempt to study these situations in a more informal manner.

Meanwhile, Ernest Breitholz, president of the Student Council of International House, has prepared a recreational program giving representatives of the different nationalities an opportunity to study the manners and customs of each other. Mr. Breitholz, a student in the graduate school of Columbia University, is a resident of Stockholm.

## Italy's Young Fascists To Get 100,000 Rifles

MILAN, June 15 (AP)—The Fascist Party Directorate ordered today that 100,000 rifles by given Fascists aged 18 to 21 years for drill purposes.

The Directorate also ordered that 700,000 babies be sent to summer camps in order to improve their health—"the basis of the Empire's power."

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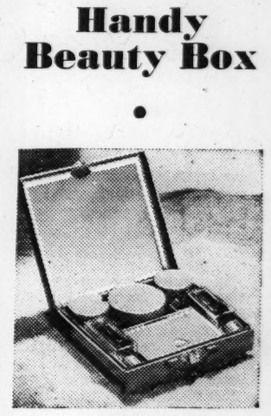
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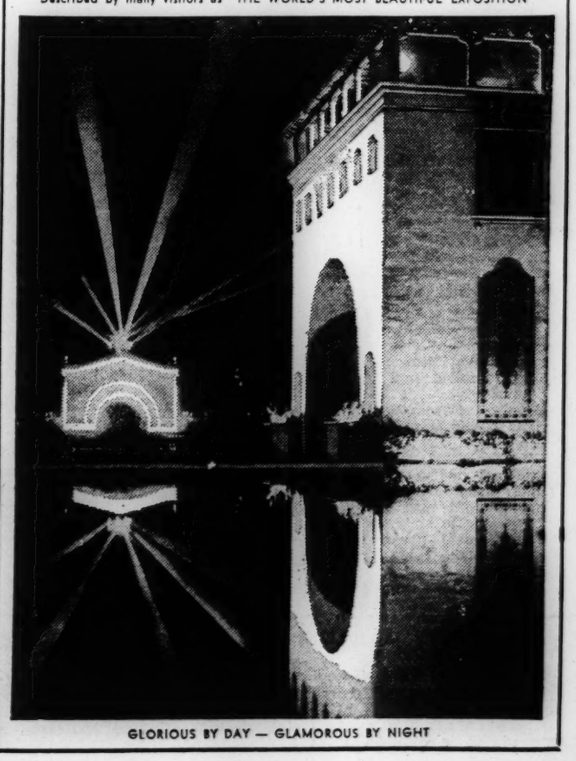
GLORIOUS BY DAY — GLAMOROUS BY NIGHT

# Great Lakes List Their Charms For Tourists to Middle West

**Monitor Traveltalks**

*By M. LeTour*

A sunny deck and fresh water sparkling in every direction as far as one can see—even to the tender melting blue of the horizon—what a picture to set in motion the thoughts of an experienced vacation-planner like me. A sudden recollection of a cruise on the fresh-water seas we call the Great Lakes set me to thinking of new voyages, for a single cruise is the merest introduction to the vacation possibilities of these inland deeps with their broad sandy shores, their piney bluffs, and harbor resorts.

A Great Lakes cruise is very different from a voyage to Europe. When you go abroad there is just one way to do it: you engage passage on a steamer and go. Not so with the Great Lakes. You can go by ship alone if you wish, but you can also get combination train and boat tickets which take you one way by land and one way by water, or you can combine a boat trip with motoring, for the ferry service across the lakes has become important of late.

Even if you go exclusively by boat, a choice is open. You can make the lake ride the important part of your journey, or you can arrange to make frequent sallies to cities and resorts that line the shore, and stop over for golf and horseback riding, or for visits to historical spots and beaches. You can make your trip a short one, with the water journey merely a restful interlude in the process of going from home to some peaceful summer cottage on a dune, or you can travel 2200 miles over the ripples, getting the experience of an ocean voyage without leaving your native land.

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For those who live in the east, Buffalo is the logical starting point. One company offers a cruise of 2230 miles, from Buffalo, through lake Erie, Lake Huron, and Lake Superior to Detroit and back for $79.50, with all its other trips less expensive because shorter. This figure covers transportation, meals and berth, as do all quoted for lake cruises.

All aboard, then, for a swing through the Great Lakes. Walk up the gangplank and you leave your everyday world behind. There's something about a gangplank, anyway. I always love to watch one being pulled up, for the act seems to me like a symbol of vacationing. You cut off all connection with office and home, all telephone calls, and you turn to a new world afloat. Here is quiet on clean decks through long morning hours, or games for diversion. Meals are announced with ever-interesting regularity, and no decisions are necessary as to where to eat or what to buy. And there are luxuries, too, such as busy people do not always take time for ashore, afternoon tea, and music for dancing at night. And wherever one sails, and whatever stops one makes by day, there is always one's berth waiting when bedtime comes.

On this trip we may not spend much time at Niagara Falls, because that calls for a special excursion. We want to see the Great Lakes, so we sail out of Buffalo and make straight for Cleveland. Now we must stop over here, for Cleveland this summer is staging an exposition and we travelers find that expositions are excellent means for getting a general idea of the country in which they are held. And how can we possibly pass by Detroit, without at least a brief call? The automobile city has not only great plants to visit, but it has in one of its suburbs Henry Ford's Greenfield Village, where one can go "buggy riding" by the hour at nominal cost, and actually see the American past.

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At Detroit we say farewell to big cities, and from this point on we devote ourselves seriously to the business of relaxing as a cruise passenger should. Varied shore scenes await us as we leave Detroit and cruise through the Detroit River, Lake St. Clair, the Ship Canal and the St. Clair River. Then up through Lake Huron, watching now the shore, now passing vessels, for there is plenty of marine activity on these huge lakes.

We shall certainly have to stop over at Mackinac, for there is only one Mackinac in this country, so far as I have been able to find. Mackinac is an island dropped strategically between the upper and lower peninsulas of Michigan. John Jacob Astor, pioneer trader, established a post there nearly a century and a half ago for the exchange of furs, and his trading center still stands. Fort Mackinac was built in this period on the high bluff of the island. One large and grand hotel, and any number of smaller ones, invite visitors to spend vacations here.

It is not necessary to take to the Great Lakes to reach Mackinac Island, except for the short ferry ride from the mainland. The Pennsylvania Railroad this summer features air-conditioned service in its new "Northern Arrow" from Chicago and other points, making it possible for week enders to make the trip with an overnight ride which lands them at the ferry dock.

But assuming that we are making the journey in leisurely fashion by the oldest method of distance transportation, we shall leave Mackinac in a big lake steamer and ply toward Sault Sainte Marie. The voyage through the St. Mary's River, the water that links Lake Huron with Lake Superior, is something to record in one's travel diary.

This is rugged northern country and the pine forests crowd up to the shore line, but now and then they yield place to quaint villages with smooth lawns, and the sudden appearance of these towns as the ship rounds the river's curves makes the voyage fascinating.

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All this leads to the Soo (Sault Ste. Marie), with its locks through which, incredibly enough, each year pass ships bearing more tonnage than that carried through any other canal. The Chamber of Commerce of Sault Ste. Marie declares that not even the combined traffic of the Panama, Suez, Kiel and Manchester canals can match the volume of business done here, and if anyone doubts this he can go up to the Soo and see for himself. Visitors can count on the average of 100 ships a day being locked through, in what the Chamber of Commerce calls "impressive, enthralling majesty," and that ought to settle the matter.

The locks have been constructed by the United States and Canadian Governments, and no fees are charged. Their function is to permit easy passage of ore, grain and merchandise despite the 20-foot difference in the levels of Lake Huron and Lake Superior.

The Soo offers game fishing in the rapids of St. Mary, just a short walk from the center of the town, and in the surrounding bays and lakes There is golf, boating, a trip through the locks, visits to historic spots. Sault Ste. Marie has plenty of history, too, from its settlement by Pere Marquette in 1662.

One soon finds out here that one is in the country where Hiawatha fished and hunted. Indeed, it seems as if one were almost making Hiawatha a visit, for the Land of the Sky Blue Waters, into which our ship carries us after leaving the Soo, is full of associations with the characters of Longfellow's poem, and people who live here know it.

Lake Superior is a magnificent body of water, cold even in summer, deep blue, its dark waters contrasting with the red standstone bluffs of its southern shore and its pine forests. A cruise into these waters takes one to Houghton, center of the copper country, and to Duluth, a commanding city rising from a bluff 600 feet above Lake Superior. Another cruise touches the twin ports, Fort Arthur and Fort William, on the Canadian shore, taking off points for an excursion to Isle Royal, famous for its untamed forests. A seven-day cruise between Detroit and Duluth and return can be made at the special rate of $67.50—the lines making this stop.

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Oh, but I have left out Lake Michigan entirely, talking about these Buffalo to Duluth expeditions, and Lake Michigan is not to be neglected. It is practically bounded with resorts, among which are two cities which claim to fit into that category, Chicago and Milwaukee. Chicago has 26 miles of shore and practically all of it is free for recreation purposes, a great part of it is actually park. But Chicago is still a city, and so is Milwaukee, so for the present I shall leave them to speak for themselves and rake up my memory for recollections of visits to some of the true resorts.

The Wisconsin side has its Door County-Green Bay region, far enough north to be cool when the middle of the continent is hot, and far enough from cities to be gloriously fresh. The bi of Illinois that touches Lake Michigan is mostly metropolitan area, but Indiana claims a fine resort section in its brief lake shore strip. It's generally called by the comprehensive title, "The Dunes," and this means the strip of sandy beach and tree-covered sandhills that lies in a crescent from the steel city of Gary up beyond Michigan City, with its Grand Beach. Indiana has a state park here with a hotel at Waverly Beach.

The Lake Michigan shore of the State of Michigan is simply spotted with resorts. A look at the map shows them—St. Joseph, South Haven, Holland, Grand Haven, Ludington, Frankfort, Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey, with smaller places in between, some of them equally well known. The prevailing winds blow across the broad waters of the lake to these resort towns, making them cool most of the summer, and the swimming in the lake is generally excellent.

The Traverse Bay Region, near the northern tip of the peninsula, is known for its lakeside resorts and many inland lakes. Here one is in a country where Indian villages can still be found, and where by-roads lead one into unspoiled forests with branches that swish against one's automobile as one drives. The country abounds in cherry orchards, and a National Cherry Festival is held here in the summer.

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These northern resorts are served by railroads as well as steamers, some of them featuring resort specials. Four railroads operate automobile ferries across the lake. The Pere Marquette Railroad makes a specialty of its ferries. Boats that carry automobiles are regular passenger steamers, with berths, which make the crossing from Ludington to Milwaukee and from Ludington to Manitowoc, Wis., thus connecting two main highways of the West with one of the East. The cost for transporting the smallest passenger automobile from Ludington to Milwaukee is $5, with charge for passengers $3 each. Round trip fares are somewhat lower. Other steamship lines connect Frankfort with the Wisconsin shore, Muskegon with Milwaukee and Chicago and Benton Harbor and St. Joseph, Mich., with Chicago.

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Crossing the lake with an automobile is a less common experience than sticking to land, but the drive around Lake Michigan by automobile also has much to commend it. A good highway virtually encircles the lake, with frequent ferry service at the straits of Mackinac. The road does not always run close to shore, but it touches upon it at frequent intervals, particularly at resort points. The whole trip, if one is not lured off by delightful side roads, does not run over 1000 miles.

The Lake Huron side of Michigan has its resorts, too. The "tip of the thumb" section has hotels, beaches, lake shore drives. Other resorts are found in the neighborhood of Alpena, in Presque Isle and Sheboygan counties.

Some of the finest resorts are across Lake Huron on the Canadian side, and are reached through broad Georgian Bay, a body of water big enough and beautiful enough to merit a cruise all its own. One steamship company offers a two weeks' cruise, with seven days spent sailing to and through the bay, and seven days ashore. Those who choose a hybrid vacation land at Parry Sound, Ont., and are taken by motor coach to the inland Muskoka Lakes for a week's sojourn in Ontario's forests. The large bodies of water known as the Muskoka Lakes are studded with wooded islands, and two of the best resort hotels in this region are located on their own private islands. These inns have their own golf courses, tennis courts, bowling greens and other sports facilities, and they offer all the other forms of entertainment that resorts may wish.

In this imaginary excursion through the Great Lakes I have left out little Lake Ontario (comparatively little, that is). This is not because I do not recognize the beauties of Lake Ontario, but because I always think of it as a part of the St. Lawrence River system. It definitely faces east, and leads to eastern journeys. And a Great Lakes cruise is quite properly middle-western.

But if one must go east this summer (and I know many folks who just can't stay away from the Atlantic coast) one can still manage to get in a little Great Lakes cruising. For example, one company offers an all-expense circle tour by rail and lake from Chicago to New York, 2400 miles of travel, for $95.15. This trip takes travelers to New York by Pullman car, brings them back as far as Buffalo by rail, and then speeds them off on a full-fledged Great Lakes tour through Lake Erie, Lake Huron, through the straits of Mackinac, and home by way of Lake Michigan. Another tourist agency urges easterners who set out to visit the national parks in the West to cruise through the lakes on their way out.

There are no end of combinations. Possibly one could work in a little flying, too. The important thing to remember is that the Great Lakes are there, lapping or pounding or fondling their shores as the weather dictates, just waiting for visitors to ride upon them. And all who wish to be inland mariners this summer can surely find a cruise of the right length—a day, a week, or maybe a month—to fit their vacation time.

## On 'Sea' and Shore in the Great Lakes Region

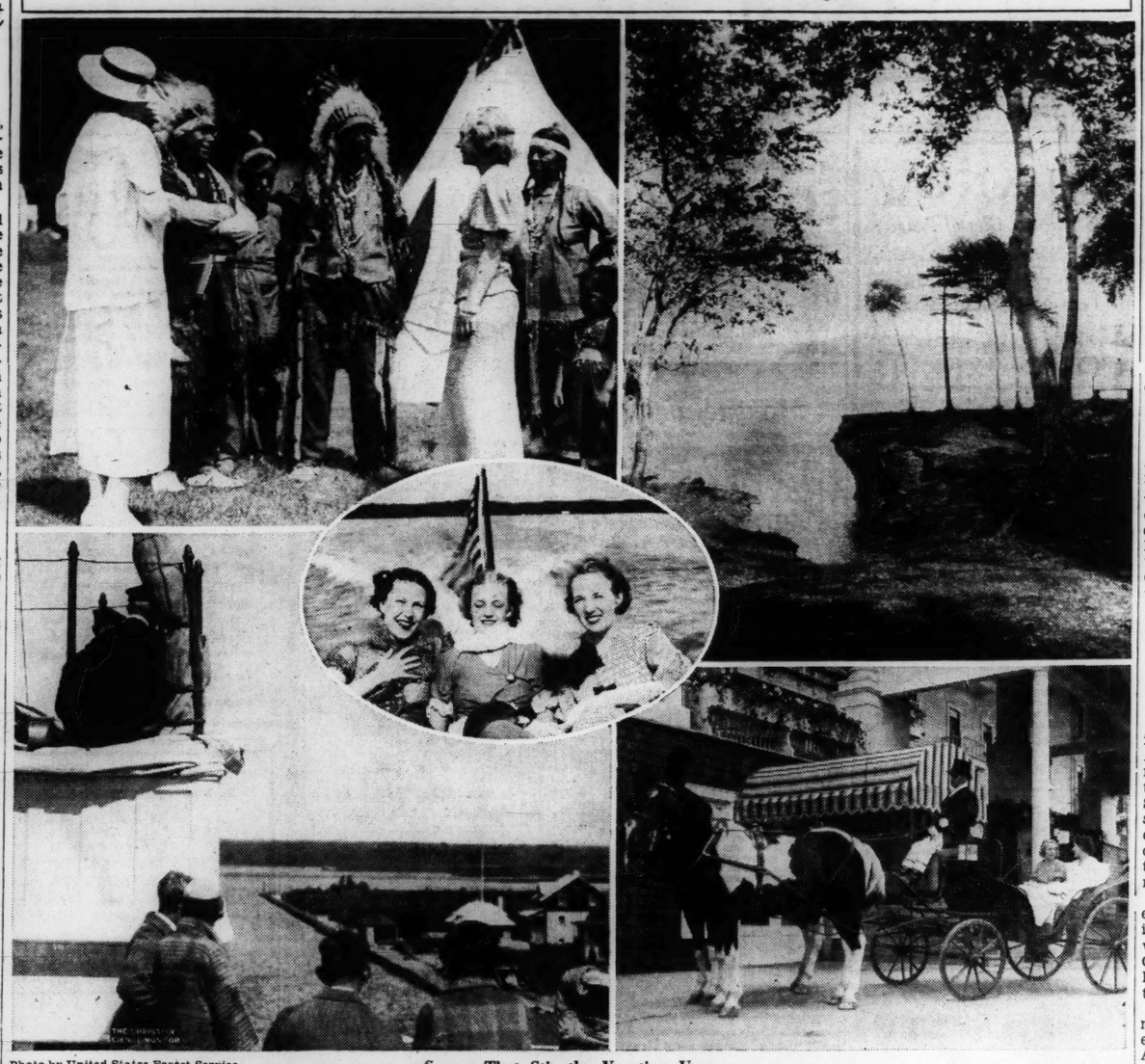

Photo by United States Forest Service

**Scenes That Stir the Vacation Urge**

Upper Left—Cross Village Indians, Northern Michigan. Upper Right—Presque Isle Park, Overlooking Lake Superior, Marquette, Mich. Lower Left—Passing Through Portage River. Lower Right—Grand Hotel at Mackinac, With Typical Carriage. Inset—Speedboating on Inland Lake Near Michigan Shore

# Sunlight Delivered in Bulbs Forecast by Chicago Professor

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO, June 16—The home of the future will have artificial sunlight delivered in its lamp bulbs, news bulletins flashing every few hours in living rooms through facsimile writing, and telephone messages mechanically recorded for the family's return, it is forecast by William F. Ogburn, professor of sociology, and author of several books on sociological subjects.

Changing scenes in many fields were described for University of Chicago alumni, returned here for a week of "alumni education." The experiment in bringing back "old grads" for an intensive week of studies and lectures to bring them up-to-date has turned out so well, according to Milton E. Robinson, chairman of the reunion week, that it may be expanded next year.

**Theaters in Homes**

Illuminated paneled walls will replace chandeliers, artificial climate will be manufactured to suit the whims of the people, and hundreds of electrical devices will enhance home comfort, Professor Ogburn continued. Homes, no doubt, will be built with a theater in them to receive the forthcoming results in television and many other, as yet undreamed of, changes will take place, he predicted.

A fight for "liberty" and individual rights was characterized as the great struggle ahead of Americans in the quickly changing political scene by Professor Ogburn. "Liberty" is being restricted in many ways in European countries and the trends are very definitely in the direction of dictatorship, he said. Former President Hoover sounded a vital call when he urged a fight to retain liberty in this country, in the opinion of Professor Ogburn.

**The Propaganda Evil**

One of the most arresting and somewhat alarming tendencies at the present time is the development of propaganda which make its enormous impact on great masses of the people. Few people, he said, actually do their own thinking and come to their own conclusions. They hear what the other fellow says and are greatly influenced by it. The radio is increasing enormously the effect of propaganda, Professor Ogburn observed.

Trends in population indicate that "railroads and telegraphy have made cities and that the automobile and the telephone are destroying them." A new population unit for which we have no name is coming into being out on the fringe of former cities, he said. For the want of a better name this redistribution of population is called the "metropolitan area."

Married women are going more into industry, the professor said. In 1929 one out of every eight married women was employed outside the home, and Professor Ogburn predicts that soon one out of every four or five women will be working in office, shop, or doing something for remuneration outside the home.

## Haiti Attractions Made Accessible By Steamship Line

Many tourists this year are seeking the unique in travel adventure. And in order that such a place might be accessible to the exploring type of traveler, the Colombian Steamship Company is operating a series of tourist trips to the ruins of King Henri Christophe's Palace of Sans Souci and his grim mountain fortress, the Citadel La Ferrière, in Haiti.

Previous to this year, this interesting spot has not been conveniently accessible to the tourist. But with co-operation from the Haitian Government the steamship company has been able to establish adequate transportation to the ancient site.

The ascent to the Citadel is now made with the aid of mules and equipment furnished by the Haitian Army. The steep climb by way of faithful and sure-footed Molly lends added spice to the traveler, as well as the fact that comparatively few white men have made this trip at the present time.

Haiti itself is a haven for the tourist who seeks tropical atmosphere. Breadfruit, cashew, orange and mango trees, coconut and royal palms grow in profusion. The natives, who speak a French patois inherited from their slave ancestors, are friendly, picturesque, and generous.

The lure of romance and buried treasure has not left the island. Today the Citadel La Ferrière remains under constant guard to prevent destruction by adventurers seeking to locate a vast golden treasure believed hidden there by King Henri Christophe, before the rebellion of his own troops in 1820.

## *Farmer Trades Lamb For Theater Tickets*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RICHMOND, Va., June 16—The fourth season of Robert Porterfield's Barter Theater Colony opened in Abingdon, Va., the other night amid loud "baas," as 15 minutes before curtain time a man arrived with a lamb and received a season pass for himself and family.

Pandemonium reigned until the bleating "Barter," as the lamb was named, was quieted with a bottle of milk.


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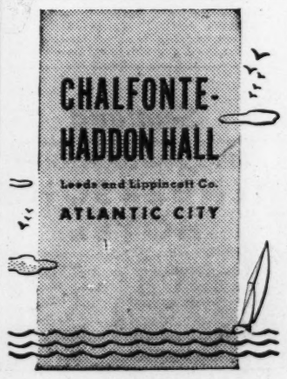

# Austria Depends On Italian Help For Independence

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

VIENNA—The traditional attitude of the Italians toward Austrians is one of animosity, because Austria's former ruling house, the Hapsburgs, held large parts of Italy in subjection for centuries. This unfriendly attitude was intensified by the World War, in which Italians fought the Austrians.

In addition, Italy took the Province of South Tyrol from Austria after the war and is denationalizing it. This is a source of constant irritation and still further deepens the gulf between these two peoples.

**Some Points in Common**

In some other ways, however, they have certain points in common. In the Middle Ages Italian art and culture exerted a decided influence upon Austria. Both peoples, also, are strongly attached to the Roman Catholic Church. Since large Italian provinces, furthermore, once formed part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, there was an intermingling of culture and some intermarriage. Italian names are not infrequent in Austria.

Almost no observer would deny, however, that the factors separating the Italians and Austrians are greater than those which draw them together. So the present political co-operation between these two peoples rests exclusively on a practical basis. The governments of Austria and Italy are useful to one another.

**Mutual Help eeded**

Austria's first postwar attempt to establish close relations with Italy was for the sake of economic help. That occurred shortly after peace was concluded, when Austria was in desperate straits.

With the collapse of the empire, Austria's economic system was completely shattered. The currency had lost all value, there was a shortage of fuel, and a great lack of food. Poor Austria was reduced to the situation of a mendicant.

Italy, also, was in a bad economic situation, but she showed herself responsive to Austria's appeals, and the Austrian Chancellor, Monsignor Ignatius Seipel, even went to far as to propose a custom and currency union between the two states.

**Italy Aided Austria**

This plan was never realized, and was probably made chiefly as a means of bargaining with other powers, but in any case Italy began even then to serve as a protector and friend of Austria. It was among the countries which under the guidance of the League of Nations, enabled Austria to get on her feet.

The Austrians then worked out a threefold external policy based largely on expediency and partly on the internal situation. The Socialists who were a powerful factor, were with France and Czechoslovakia. The Heimwehr, a small half-revolutionary Fascist group, was with Italy. The Pan-Germans favored close co-operation with Germany.

The various Austrian governments played these three tendencies off against one another, according to the situation of the moment. They confronted France with the pro-German tendencies, and Fascist Italy with the pro-French parties, thus obtaining concessions from all.

**Was Everybody's Ward**

During the first decade of Signor Benito Mussolini's dictatorship, however, Italy did not play a dominant role in Austrian affairs. Its support consisted largely in the help which Signor Mussolini gave Prince Rüdiger von Starhemberg's Heimwehr, and in his furthering of Austria's and Hungary's rearming. In those halcyon days Austria was outwardly secure and didn't need a foreign policy except as a means of obtaining funds.

At rare moments, when Austria tried to adopt and put into execution a foreign policy of her own, such as a customs union with Germany, she was summarily thwarted by foreign powers. Austria sat under an umbrella of peace, held in place by conflicting foreign rivalries that neutralized one another. She was everybody's ward.

In 1933, however, the situation changed. And Italy began to play a vital role, whose importance increased month by month. Italy became not only Austria's protector, guarantor and champion, but also to a large extent the master of Austria's internal politics. It is no exaggeration to say that from the beginning of 1933, Rome directed the policies of Vienna.

**Duce Sponsored Heimwehr**

This was due to two facts: First, the Austrian Heimwehr, which Signor Mussolini sponsored, entered the Government and Herr Adolf Hitler's movement in Germany became such a menace that the western powers approved of Austria's calling on Rome for protection.

From the beginning of 1933 until May of this year, Prince Starhemberg, who was Signor Mussolini's disciple and representative, set the pace in Austrian politics. He worked through the Chancellor, Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss, whose relations with Signor Mussolini came to be almost as intimate as those of Prince Starhemberg himself.

Dr. Dollfuss visited Italy, where he was the Duce's guest and took advantage of every occasion to manifest his attachment to Rome. That was an extremely tense period in Austria's history, when Italy, Fascism, the fiercely anti-democratic Heimwehr, and the Roman Catholic Church started a common campaign against both Hitlerism and democracy. No Austrian, Fascist or Clerical, was so humble as not to hold the democracy of England, France, Switzerland, and the United States up to scorn.

**Parliament Suspended**

And they began action. A dictatorship was established, and Parliament was suspended, the Socialist Party was outlawed, and all its property confiscated. The Austrian National Socialist Party was outlawed. The independent Peasant Party was outlawed. A new antidemocratic corporative constitution was announced.

Then came a reaction, and Dr. Dollfuss was assassinated. Italian troops immediately gathered on the Austrian border and prevented any attempt anyone in Germany might have made to interfere in Austrian affairs. The Fascist Prince Starhemberg and the Clerical Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg founded a duumvirate and continued Dr. Dollfuss's dictatorship.

**Triple Agreement**

Treaty relations between Austria and Italy had been established in March, 1934, when Chancellor Dollfuss went to Rome and concluded a triple agreement with Hungary and Italy for the purpose of making Signor Mussolini's influence paramount in Central Europe.

At the beginning of this year that agreement was renewed and widened. From this co-operation Austria has realized some economic advantages. Italy's friendship has been one of the factors contributing toward a small economic improvement here. Italy is one of Austria's best customers.

Signor Mussolini's African campaign tended to divert Italy's attention away from Central Europe, but did not appreciably decrease its influence here. Austria is still dependent for her "independence" on Italy.

**Reliance on Italy**

These relations became somewhat less intimate after Dr. Schuschnigg thrust Prince Starhemberg from the Cabinet in May, but the cornerstone of Austria's foreign policy continues to be reliance on Italy.

This is only provisional, but in Austria nothing is more enduring than the provisional. The alliance is unpopular with the army and with the people. It is an offense to the German-speaking Austrians to have the Vienna Government call upon Italians to keep them from an understanding with the Germans.

The reaction against the Heimwehr and Fascism is growing. Great Britain's unfriendly attitude toward Signor Mussolini's African policy, also, tends to weaken his position here. But still, there is no indication that the Austrian Government will radically change its policy of making Italy its chief support against Hitlerism.

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# The Home Forum



## Portrait of a Player

TO MEET a person called Dagobert Pichel in a village called Mecina-Bombarón is richly improbable. Yet that is what happened. Logomantics may weave what fancies they will around Mecina-Bombarón, and the historical specialist may recall a youthful campaign of Don John of Austria. But Baedeker never went there, and only maps of the largest scale will betray its reality. To me it is now no more than a mnemonic excitement of the senses—the blinding white of the semicircular bullring; the sky of Andalusia, so blue that the strings of drying peppers appeared scarlet instead of crimson against it; the wasps swarming on the sweet-stalls; the texture of seventeenth-century dalmatics and the sheen of the new silver statue that had lately arrived from Granada; the smell of roasting *churros*. But Señor Pichel is real enough, for I have just had a letter from him. However fantastic the connotations of his name, opening with the Merovingian sonority of battles long ago and closing with elusive suggestions of a line of drolls from Pickelhäring to Michel Souris, I must endeavor to believe that he still tours those lost villages between the Sierra and the sea.

THE JESTING ECHO, at all events, is appropriate. For Pichel is a player, one of the last European representatives of a tradition that goes back beyond Babylon. In earlier days he earned good money. The notebook of his world tours contains names like Burnley and Vladivostok, Roubaix and Buenos Aires, Cremona and Cardiff, Leipzig and Johannesburg. In South Africa in the era of the Randlords he was paid in gold sovereigns, twenty of them each week. He still wears one on his watch chain. But the cinema has closed in on him. Even before the war it drove him with his troupe on eleven asses over the passes of the Sierra Nevada to this remote stretch of country where the scattered villages cling like clumps of colored lichen along the three-thousand-foot contour. Here, too, the cinema has penetrated, though uncertainly. From *fiesta* to *fiesta* an enterprising fellow carries a projector, a screen, and a film. It is always the same film—an early Valentino—and the performance cannot profitably begin until every seat in the temporary booth of sacking is occupied. One day—it is inevitable—the cinema will push Dagobert Pichel and his players from their precarious foothold into the Mediterranean. It will be the final triumph. We shall be able to say then that Europe has changed.

THE SECURE, DISTINGUISHED air of a capable man contented with the small rewards of life—this was my first rather sententious impression of him. Later he took on a profounder significance, as of some sly Odysseus who had tricked the gods in every quarter of the globe and still had something up his sleeve for the last throw. After fifty-nine years on the world's roads he was upright in figure, and agile enough to put through a balancing feat of his own at special performances. When he sat with his accordion (bought, he told me proudly, in Leeds) while his wife and daughter danced the introductory *salsa de la comedia*, his red face had a look of brooding concentration; but in casual talk it wrinkled into smiles, and at moments of sudden exhilaration he would quite naturally leap into the air. He was mercurial: genial, but sly, and very few noticed that the drinks he was sometimes obliged to accept by way of friendship were quietly poured away on the earthen floor of his host's house.

A MACARONIC BLEND of Spanish, German, French and English served Dagobert Pichel for conversation. Born a German, he married a Spaniard. His daughter was born in England and his son in France. And Giovanni, the sixty-seven-year-old Italian clown who, with a performing pug dog, made up the company, was almost one of the family. They picked up Giovanni in Milan, but he will never go back there. "He stays with us," said Pichel, "while any one of us is alive." Giovanni and Pichel, I fancy, will be together when the younger players have drifted apart. Already there are signs of disruption, for I hear that the daughter is married and dances no more for them; and the son is a good enough acrobat to find a job in the cities before very long.

IT WAS ONLY Dagobert Pichel who never seemed to change his clothes. The white trousers with the gray jacket and waistcoat were the insignia of the proprietor; and, if he played a part, it was always one for which this handsome costume would be appropriate. One turn, for instance, presented him as an amorous marquis in the kind of imbroglio that is not the exclusive property of Gallic farce. It all happened in an imaginary shoeshop, and to see the protesting *hidalgo* bundled into a large basket to avoid the discovery of his faithlessness was to touch the ancient clay of which Falstaff was fashioned. Giovanni, on the other hand, whom one might meet in the mornings on his early walk, a shriveled little old man with an eclectic turn of philosophy, shuffling slowly along under the glare of the sun—Giovanni painted his face every evening and got into his baggy costume (only slightly modernized from that of Zanni in the Commedia dell' Arte), to enact with inexhaustible gusto the oldest jests in the world. The ladies, too, had a wardrobe that made the girls in the audience gasp with the ecstasy of envy and rearrange the flowers in their hair. But Pichel was always the same, with the Kruger sovereign gleaming at his watch chain and his white trousers impeccably creased. In his archives, among the colored views of Venice and Rio and the delicious diagrams of the feats of the prewar Pichel troupe, he showed me one evening a photograph taken in Egypt beside the Sphinx. There he was, in his white trousers and gray jacket, surrounded by friends and relatives.

A FEW WEEKS ago Pichel set out on yet another tour, and one autumn day will find him passing on from Mecina-Bombarón to Yegen, to provide the annual excitement in a village where nothing has happened since the last of the Moors were smoked out of the hills. Every evening for a fortnight the naphtha flares will be set up beside the church, the carpet will be spread on the uneven ground and the villagers will bring their chairs to form ringside seats. Every afternoon at five o'clock the members of the troupe will parade the village with cymbals and kettledrum, announcing the unheard-of pleasures to come. Soon the November rains will beat through the flat roofs, the wild landscape will be lost in swirling mist, and the first snow of the short and bitter winter will cover the bare terraces. Dagobert Pichel will go back to his little house near Granada, with sacks of beans, figs, almonds, chestnuts, cured hams and firewood—most of it given to him by appreciative patrons who have no money to express themselves in a more civilized way. He will spend the evening poring over his stamp-collection and preparing, perhaps, a couple of new turns against the day when the *Alpujarras* are once more green and gold against a lapis lazuli sky. And then he will take the road again.

FRANCIS WATSON

## *Graduation*

Not by the paper script, and tasseled board,
But by the efforts made, the victories scored,
The learning and the wisdom stored,
Each slight, brave fluttering by which you soared
Above temptation's mists—
These dub you fit,
Diploma you,
And give you entrance to the lists.

GERTRUDE ALLEN

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by J. E. Bulloz, Paris

THE LITTLE GIRL OF THE BLUE RIBBON: *An Oil Painting by Jean-Jacques Henner*

BORN near Belfort in Alsace, in 1829, Jean-Jacques Henner came under the influence both of the French and German people, qualities of both races uniting to make him the fine painter he became. To his dreamy, poetical tendencies, his power for work, his intellect and charm, he added what have been called the two master qualities for making a true artist—conscience and genius.

Henner was wonderfully blessed in his family. In early childhood, before knowing how to write, he scribbled on the walls with charcoal, portraits of friends and neighbors. With rare discernment, his father and mother recognized his talent and foresaw a glorious future for their son. The neighbors, too, shared in the pride for the youngest of the Henner children and, knowing them to be poor, added their encouragement to the young artist. In some of these old Alsatian families, there are still to be found portraits of ancestors which Jean-Jacques made all those years ago to express his gratitude for their loving help.

Henner's study of the old German masters in Strasbourg, especially of Dürer and Holbein, strengthened his conviction that there is no painting without drawing and that the colors must be applied to a structure solidly composed. Later, having made his way to Paris and finding himself penniless there, he accepted the doubtful offer of the opportunity to assist a fellow artist who had more orders for portraits than he could execute alone. This uninteresting, but remunerative employment, enabled Henner to go on with his struggle for the "Prix de Rome," which gained for him five years in Italy.

It was in Venice that Henner discovered Correggio, his true master of painting. Henner never mixed his colors. Speaking of Correggio, Titian and Raphael, he said: "See, on their palettes there are only a few colors and they are the most simple: red, green, yellow, blue, black and white! It is the modern artists who have invented all these mixtures."

This portrait of the Little Girl with the Blue Ribbon is in the Petit Palais—the Fine Arts Museum of the city of Paris. It was painted during the early years of Henner's career, but is none the less remarkable in execution and truth.

## The Carolus Magnus Ideal

THE figure of the capable and imperious woman is one that is characteristic of the Viking Age. In Iceland we have Aud, a king's widow from the Western islands who, when she took land, gave dwellings and work to all her descendants; in Denmark we have Thyra Danebod. The large number of women named on the rune stones of the tenth century indicates the importance of women in the community of the time.

This feminine aspect of the Viking Age is in distinct contrast with the actual life of the Vikings; neither commercial enterprise nor harrying trips could have given women this prominent place; but we are here confronted with another phase of the Viking Age. The movement provided a safety valve for the escape of the warlike elements in the population. . . . Danish rune stones picture a society that was far removed from the spirit of the Viking expeditions. The good peasant and his capable wife are lauded: "Happy are they who plowed and sowed when they were young," we learn here. Such figures are found all over the North; rich peasants whose life work was first and foremost in their farm, which they cultivated and extended with the aid of their housecarls, thralls, and franklins. By the side of every old village there were new settlements of peasants in ever larger numbers; these were called *"torp"* or *"bol"* when in the common pasturage, *"rod"* when in forest clearings. Desolate regions and steep rocky valleys were settled; the population boundaries for the Scandinavian peoples were advanced many miles to the north, while simultaneously they advanced westward to Iceland, and to all the smaller islands. The age was quite conscious of the contrast between these two elements: the constructive and the destructive forces.

The Icelanders formulated this contrast in their first two land-takers. Leif was the Viking type with his victories, his Irish thralls—whom he obliged even to draw the plow—his harshness, his denial of God, and his confidence in his own strength: Ingolf was the peasant who tilled the soil and worshiped God. Leif was slain by his own thralls; Ingolf lived on to be the ancestor of the dwellers in that region. We find the same dual traits in the Norwegian royal line, an alternation of peaceful and warlike kings. . . .

A new goal for the ruler's power arose, maintaining itself throughout the period unchanged; this was the figure of Charlemagne, "Carolus Magnus." Even during his lifetime, in the families of Northern kings in the West, men began to call their sons Karlus or Magnus; whenever a Magnus subsequently succeeds to one of the Northern royal seats, this is a victory of the Carolus Magnus ideal. A kingship with external power, internal peace and order, and moral elevation, stands as the highest goal of princely ambition.

As the Viking king moves in the direction of the Carolus Magnus ideal, the Viking warships are transformed into merchant ships. At the beginning of the Viking Age, they set forth on bloody expeditions; at the end of the Viking Age, Scandinavian merchant towns have risen along all the coasts of northern Europe from Novgorod to Bristol, Limerick, and Dublin. The Atlantic Ocean, the North Sea, and the Baltic Sea, formerly bare of ships, have now been absorbed into the realm of world trade. Scandinavian merchant families in the coastal towns continue for some time to be among the foremost in the establishment of England's future greatness on the sea. Consciously or unconsciously, the Scandinavians acquire the handicrafts and art of foreign peoples. They adopt a metal currency. Water-mills begin to supplant hand-mills in Denmark; the corn-drying oven and the threshing flail are of foreign origin.—From "Viking Civilization," by AXEL OLRIK. Revised by HANS ELLEKILDE. (New York: Norton.)

## Four is Company

"I NEVER want to be anywhere where I have more than three faces to watch," O. Henry once told Lindsey Denison. "I can keep track of those three faces, study them, and guess what is going on in their minds behind. I am willing to be one of four at a dinner table, but there must never be more than four." In the days when the Lotus Club was famous for its dinners given in honor of celebrities, Chester S. Lord, a leader of the organization, sought to have O. Henry as a guest. Mr. Lord applied to Lindsey Denison as an intermediary, and through him sent a message to Porter saying that he would not be called upon for a speech or in any other way made conspicuous or uncomfortable. Denison urged his friend to attend, pointing out that the mention of his name in the next day's newspapers as being among those present would have a practical value, and also that he would establish contacts that were sure to be of service.

O. Henry shook his head. "More than three faces to study," he said, and would not be moved.—From "The Caliph of Bagdad," by ROBERT H. DAVIS and ARTHUR B. MAURICE. (New York: Appleton.)

## Beyond the Horizon's Rim

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

HOW readily in viewing realistic stage settings and cinema scenes do we yield to pleasing illusions! For an hour or two, we may be thousands of miles away, dwelling imaginatively in another part of the world. Yet, however entrancing the illusion may be, we are never so unaware of the actual circumstances that we regard the illusion as true.

To be deceived by illusion, not knowing that it is illusion, makes one susceptible to its suggestions; and any reasoning based thereon, however plausible, is certain to be erroneous. To primitive peoples the rising and setting of the sun was mystifying, and induced weird tales of strange gods which still survive as mythology. And not many centuries ago, men in Europe feared for the safety of ships sailing westward, as the ships were lost to sight over the rim of the horizon.

The human mind is still submerged in illusions of many kinds. Some of these illusions are recognized as such, and, because we know the facts concerning them, we are not deceived by what appears to be. Others have more serious consequences, enslaving mankind in a series of false beliefs, superstitions, and speculations which interfere with health, happiness, prosperity, and progress. These illusions Christian Science exposes and dissipates.

To one not acquainted with Christian Science, the fact of the illusory nature of sin, sickness, and death may at first seem hard to apprehend, in view of the testimony of the physical senses, and because ignorance, popular education, and tradition have persisted in asserting their actuality as inescapable concomitants of human experience. What a glorious promise, then, Christian Science brings to those in bondage to false belief! In its teaching and practice, Christian Science dispels the illusions of the physical senses with the enlightening truth of being, refuting their pretense of influence and power on the postulate of man's divine origin, and his inherent spiritual character. God creates only qualities consistent with His own nature, essentially good. Hence, logically, man in God's own image and likeness expresses only spiritual qualities and conditions, such as health, harmony, joy, and contentment.

Once the fact of God's omnipotence is accepted and demonstrated in its practical application to everyday activities, it becomes clearer that our birthright is complete freedom from whatever would seem to handicap or burden us. This truth needs to be proved in individual experience and its rule applied in dealing with all human difficulties, needs, and aims. Frequently comes the opportunity to prove the truth in healing a case of sickness or sin. Then the honest desire to be rid of false belief and its effects opens the thought to the truth about God and man's relation to Him. When the vital fact is apprehended, that sickness and sin are illusions, the way has been found to get rid of them. As one's thought changes from a false material basis to a working knowledge of spiritual being, the fact of the nothingness of sin, sickness, and death becomes understandable and reasonable.

Moreover, we are freed from the mesmeric influence of sense testimony as we begin to understand and live in accordance with the divine nature. Our thinking, responsive to spiritual inspiration and guidance, expresses the spiritual qualities which are conducive to health, happiness, and harmony. Human conditions and circumstances submit to the dominion of Spirit and serve our true needs and desires; and the deceptive illusions of the five physical senses fade into nothingness. As we gain this correct sense of being, and improve our use of it, we rejoice in "a wider sphere of thought and action, a more expansive love, a higher and more permanent peace," as Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 265).

Christian Science is in entire agreement with the teachings and works of Jesus, who was never dismayed by the testimony of the physical senses. When he was confronted with the need to heal the daughter of Jairus, Jesus denied any reality to death, and dispelled the mesmeric influence in these words (Mark 5:41): "Damsel, I say unto thee, arise." On another conspicuous occasion, the illusion of impotence which bound the man by the pool of Bethesda was broken by the Master with the command (John 5:8), "Rise, take up thy bed, and walk"!

Mrs. Eddy has written (Science and Health pp. 472, 473): "The only reality of sin, sickness, or death is the awful fact that unrealities seem real to human, erring belief, until God strips off their disguise. They are not true, because they are not of God. We learn in Christian Science that all inharmony of mortal mind or body is illusion, possessing neither reality nor identity though seeming to be real and identical."

To all who are in bondage to belief in sickness and to the so-called pleasure of sin, and to all who may be distressed by a sense of lack, Christian Science offers freedom and joy. It acts to expel ignorance and superstition from human knowledge and experience, by unfolding the true meaning of life. It brings to humanity an enlightened understanding of man's spiritual source, and his native state of health, harmony, happiness, joy, peace, plenty—the kingdom of heaven.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

## Jenseits des Gesichtskreises

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WIE leicht wir uns doch bei der Betrachtung lebenswahrer Bühnenaufführungen und Lichtspielszenen angenehmen Illusionen hingeben! Einige Stunden lang können wir Tausende von Kilometern entfernt sein und uns einbilden, in einem andern Weltteil zu leben. Dennoch vergessen wir, so entzückend die Illusion auch sein mag, die tatsächlichen Umstände nie so vollständig, daß wir die Illusion für wahr halten.

Durch Illusion getäuscht werden, ohne zu wissen, daß es Illusion ist, macht einen für ihre Einflüsterungen empfänglich; und jedes darauf gegründete Folgern, mag es auch noch so glaubwürdig sein, ist ganz gewiß irrig. Den Urvölkern war der Auf- und Untergang der Sonne geheimnisvoll und führte zu geisterhaften Erzählungen von sonderbaren Göttern, die heute noch als Göttersagen fortleben. Und noch vor wenigen Jahrhunderten fürchteten die Menschen in Europa für die Sicherheit der nach Westen fahrenden Schiffe, als diese jenseits des Gesichtskreises dem Blick entschwanden.

Das menschliche Gemüt ist immer noch in vielerlei Trugvorstellungen versunken. Manche dieser Trugvorstellungen werden als solche erkannt, und da wir die Tatsachen darüber kennen, werden wir durch das, was zu sein scheint, nicht getäuscht. Andere haben ernstere Folgen, da sie die Menschheit in Knechtschaft einer Reihe falscher Annahmen, Aberglauben und Vermutungen bringen, die die Gesundheit, das Glück, das Gedeihen und den Fortschritt stören. Die Christliche Wissenschaft stellt diese Trugvorstellungen bloß und zerstreut sie.

Wer mit der Christlichen Wissenschaft nicht vertraut ist, mag es zuerst schwer finden, das Trügerische der Sünde, der Krankheit und des Todes angesichts des Zeugnisses der körperlichen Sinne und weil Unwissenheit, Volksbildung und Überlieferung ihre Tatsächlichkeit als unentrinnbare Begleiter der menschlichen Erfahrung so beharrlich behaupten, zu verstehen: Welch herrliche Verheißung da die Christliche Wissenschaft den in der Knechtschaft falscher Annahmen Befindlichen bringt! Die Lehre und die Anwendung der Christlichen Wissenschaft zerstreut die Trugvorstellungen der körperlichen Sinne durch die aufklärende Wahrheit des Seins, indem sie deren Vorspiegelung von Einfluß und Macht auf Grund des göttlichen Ursprungs des Menschen und seines von ihm unzertrennlichen geistigen Wesens widerlegt. Gott schafft nur unbedingt gute, mit Seinem eigenen Wesen übereinstimmende Eigenschaften. Hieraus folgt, daß der Mensch als Gottes Bild und Gleichnis nur geistige Eigenschaften und Zustände wie Gesundheit, Harmonie, Freude und Zufriedenheit ausdrückt.

Haben wir die Tatsache der Allmacht Gottes in ihrer praktischen Anwendung auf die Alltagsarbeit einmal angenommen und bewiesen, so wird es uns klarer, daß unser Geburtsrecht vollständiges Freisein ist von allem, was uns scheinbar hindern oder belasten möchte. Diese Wahrheit muß jeder einzelne in seiner eigenen Erfahrung beweisen und ihre Regel bei allen menschlichen Schwierigkeiten, Bedürfnissen und Bestrebungen anwenden. Oft bietet sich Gelegenheit, die Wahrheit beim Heilen von Krankheit oder Sünde zu beweisen. Dann öffnet das ehrliche Verlangen, von falscher Annahme und ihren Wirkungen frei zu sein, das Denken der Wahrheit über Gott und des Menschen Beziehung zu Ihm. Hat man die überaus wichtige Tatsache, daß Krankheit und Sünde Trugvorstellungen sind, erfaßt, so weiß man, wie man von ihnen frei werden kann. Wenn sich unser Denken von einer falschen materiellen Grundlage zu einer anwendbaren Kenntnis des geistigen Seins wendet, wird die Tatsache der Nichtsheit der Sünde, der Krankheit und des Todes verständlich und vernünftig.

Überdies werden wir von dem mesmerischen Einfluß des Sinnenzeugnisses befreit, wenn wir beginnen, das göttliche Wesen zu verstehen und in Übereinstimmung damit zu leben. Unser für geistige Eingebung und Führung empfängliches Denken drückt die geistigen Eigenschaften aus, die der Gesundheit, der Freudigkeit und der Harmonie dienlich sind. Menschliche Zustände und Umstände fügen sich der Herrschaft des Geistes und dienen unseren wahren Bedürfnissen und Wünschen; und die täuschenden Trugvorstellungen der fünf körperlichen Sinne schwinden dahin. Wenn wir diesen richtigen Sinn des Seins erlangen und immer besser anwenden, erfreuen wir uns „einer umfangreicheren Sphäre des Gedankens und der Tätigkeit, einer umfassenderen Liebe, eines höheren und dauernderen Friedens", wie Mrs. Eddy in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 25) schreibt.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft stimmt vollständig überein mit den Lehren und Werken Jesu, den das Zeugnis der körperlichen Sinne nie schreckte. Als er gebeten wurde, die Tochter des Jairus zu heilen, sprach er dem Tod alle Wirklichkeit ab und vernichtete den mesmerischen Einfluß mit den Worten (Mark. 5, 41): „Mägdlein, ich sage dir, stehe auf!" Bei einer andern beachtenswerten Gelegenheit zerstörte der Meister die Trugvorstellung Lähmung, deren Sklave der Mann am Teiche Bethesda war, mit dem Befehl (Joh. 5, 8): „Stehe auf, nimm dein Bett und gehe hin!"

Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 472 und 473): „Die einzige Wirklichkeit von Sünde, Krankheit und Tod ist die schreckliche Tatsache, daß der menschlichen, irrenden Annahme Unwirklichkeiten wirklich scheinen, bis Gott ihnen ihre Maske abnimmt. Sie sind nicht wahr, weil sie nicht aus Gott sind. In der Christlichen Wissenschaft lernen wir, daß alle Disharmonie des sterblichen Gemüts oder Körpers Illusion ist, die weder Wirklichkeit noch Identität besitzt, obwohl sie wirklich und identisch zu sein scheint".

Allen, die sich in der Knechtschaft des Glaubens an Krankheit und der sogenannten Freude an der Sünde befinden, und allen, die ein Gefühl des Mangels quälen mag, bietet die Christliche Wissenschaft Freiheit und Freude. Sie entfaltet die wahre Bedeutung des Lebens und treibt dadurch Unwissenheit und Aberglauben aus dem menschlichen Wissen und aus der menschlichen Erfahrung aus. Sie bringt der Menschheit ein aufgeklärtes Verständnis des geistigen Ursprungs des Menschen, seiner angeborenen Gesundheit, Harmonie, Freudigkeit, Fröhlichkeit, Ruhe, Fülle—des Himmelreichs.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

## *The Swimmer*

How many a time have I
Cloven with arm still lustier, breast more daring,
The wave all roughened; with a swimmer's strike
Flinging the billows back from my drenched hair,
And laughing from my lips the audacious brine. . . .
And oft,
In wantonness of spirit, plunging down
Into their green and glassy gulfs, and making
My way to shells and sea-weed, all unseen
By those above, till they waxed fearful; then
Returning with my grasp full of such tokens
As showed that I had searched the deep; exulting
With a far-dashing stroke, and drawing deep
The long-suspended breath, again I spurned
The foam which broke around me, and pursued
My track like a sea-bird.—I was a boy then.

—LORD BYRON, in "The Two Foscari."

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# New Dolan-Securities Links Forged; Machine Tax Bill Signed by Governor

**Boston Today**

## Dolan Paid Bills Of Securities Firm

Telephones in the offices of the E. L. Dolan Company at 60 Congress Street resembled nothing quite so much as an old-fashioned party line with John T. Connor, Edward J. Supple, the Legal Securities Corporation, and J. Edgar Quinn sharing the line, it was brought out in Suffolk Superior Court today.

It was also disclosed that the electric light and telephone bills of the Legal Securities Corporation were paid by the E. L. Dolan Company from Jan. 14, 1931, to Nov. 15, 1932.

Although the Legal Securities Corporation was established in the offices of the E. L. Dolan Company in 1930, there was absolutely no change in the personnel or activities of the Dolan employees.

Thus did George R. Farnum and Robert G. Dodge, special counsel for the city in its $250,000 suit against Edmund L. Dolan and six others, continue with the solder of testimony to weld together the relationship between Mr. Dolan and the Legal Securities Corporation which the city alleges he controlled through "dummy" directors.

Two witnesses questioned by Mr. Farnum revealed these intimate relationships between the Dolan company and the Legal Securities Corporation.

Wendall R. C. Mick, representative of the trustees of the property at 60 Federal Street, testified that from Jan. 14, 1931, to Nov. 15, 1932, the E. L. Dolan Company paid the electric meter bills for Rooms 511, 512, 513, 514 and 515—occupied by the E. L. Dolan Company and the Legal Securities Corporation. From Nov. 15, 1932, to April 14, 1933, the Legal Securities Corporation paid its own electric light bill, he testified.

Further questioning of Mr. Mick revealed that the light bill of John T. Connor, who occupied Room 515, was also paid by the E. L. Dolan Company.

"That arrangement was made between themselves," the witness testified.

Joseph Cummings, representative

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

## Governor Signs Machine Tax Bill

Signing the bill providing a tax of $5 per $1000 valuation on machinery used for manufacturing purposes, Governor Curley declared today: "This legislation, I feel, is perhaps the most courageous and aggressive thing in the history of the State, meeting as it does the sniping competition which we have encountered for years."

"It will make possible," he added, "the retention of industries already located in Massachusetts and may serve as a means of inducing others to locate here."

The new tax eliminates the former corporate tax on machinery which averaged $35 per $1000.

It is estimated that the reduction in revenue to cities and towns, which will result from the new tax, will amount to about $4,000,000—although the Governor believes, he said, that this will be largely offset by increased income tax receipts.

Provision is made in the bill for a spreading of the losses experienced by any particular towns or cities, by means of a system of sharing income tax funds on this basis.

The effect of the new tax on municipalities in general, the Governor declared, "will be extremely beneficial. Many cities have had to scale down their assessments of manufacturing plants to induce manufacturers to locate there. Losses will be compensated for through increase of employment, reduction of welfare costs, and the stimulus given to business."

Citizens of Fall River and New Bedford told the Governor this morning that the location of new rayon and celanese plants in those cities depends upon such an inducement as is offered by this reduced tax on manufacturing machinery.

## Big Swordfish Haul in Market

The first swordfish to reach Boston direct from the fishing grounds were hurried to market here today by road and by water.

Three boats tied up at the Boston Fish Pier while a truck containing the "trip" of a vessel landing at Woods Hole rolled up to the pier at the same time.

The vessels were the Olivia Brown, Taolina, and the Evilina M. Goulart, with a total of 103 of the big fish. The fish averaged 175 pounds each, and fetched good prices, wholesale dealers quoting 42 to 45 cents a pound.

The truck contained 19 fish, landed by the Liberty at Woods Hole. Capt. Claude Wagner of Nantucket abandoned the wheel of his vessel to become a passenger on the truck, and offered the fish on the early market along with the trips brought in direct.

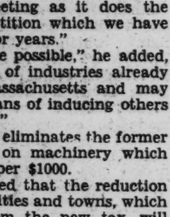
Swordfish has been coming in during the past fortnight via other ports, but today's receipts were the first brought direct to Boston from the fishing grounds this season.

Fully a dozen sails are out for swordfish, and the earlier than usual start meant going further south for the fish.

Today's receipts were taken 80 miles southeast of No Man's Land.

## Weather

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*




**Boston and Vicinity:** Generally fair with slight temperature change tonight and Wednesday; moderate north and northwest winds.

**Vermont:** Fair tonight and Wednesday, rising temperatures beginning early Wednesday.

**Remaining New England States:** Fair tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperatures.

**Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook:** Fresh northwest winds diminishing Wednesday; fair weather tonight and Wednesday.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 64 | 64 | Minneapolis | 66 | 78 |
| Bermuda | 72 | 76 | New Orleans | 80 | 94 |
| Chicago | 60 | 60 | New York | 64 | 72 |
| Denver | 64 | 94 | Norfolk | 76 | 84 |
| Helena | 56 | 68 | Philadelphia | 70 | 80 |
| Jacksonville | 76 | 84 | St. Louis | 68 | 88 |
| Kansas City | 82 | 102 | San Francisco | 60 | 68 |
| Los Angeles | 58 | 76 | Washington | 72 | 84 |
| Miami | 78 | 80 | | | |

A—9 a. m., D. S. T., June 16.
B—Maximum, June 15

**High Tides at Boston**

Tuesday, 9:38 p. m.; height, 11.1 feet.
Wednesday, 10:15 a. m.; height, 9.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:53 p. m.

By a Staff Photographer

**Unveiling of Old Pump in Harvard Yard**

**Prof. Samuel E. Morison Is at the Pump, While Katherine Morison Offers Henry M. Rogers, Class of '62 and Oldest Living Harvard Graduate, a Drink From the Pump**

## 29 Tipsy Drivers Taken Off Roads

Suspension of licenses of 29 drunken drivers was announced today by Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles. This is the first result, he said, of the drive agaist automobile operation by intoxicated drivers, which he has just opened and which is to be carried on "with increasing intensity."

"If people will drink," he remarked, "they must learn to let someone else drive."

## Fin Com Plans New Coal Hearing

Verbal tilts between Boston's Mayor and its Finance Commission over allegedly fireproof welfare coal were intensified yesterday as the latter declared it to be necessary to reopen its own hearings on the question. The necessity arose, it is stated, because of perjured testimony at the coal hearings conducted by the Mayor. The commission still demands civil or criminal action against certain coal companies.

In reply to this latest action of the commission the Mayor today declared: "If the Finance Commission is to reopen hearings, I would suggest that witnesses called be subjected to cross examination by the coal companies."

The Mayor also advised that the companies be allowed to produce evidence in their own behalf at such hearings.

As to the charge that perjured testimony had been offered at his hearings, the Mayor asserted that such an accusation could not concern him since "the Mayor had nothing to do with the matter as he had merely acceeded to the request of coal companies to give them an opportunity to be heard."

The Finance Commission expects to reopen its fight against the companies either on Friday or Saturday. These new hearings will apply specifically to the delivery of coal to welfare recipients last winter. They will be entirely apart from the investigation of coal delivered to city departments.

According to testimony of persons on welfare, coal was hard to burn, was sometimes a week to three weeks delayed in bitter cold weather, and was delivered by abusive drivers who demanded from 50 cents to $1 for carrying it upstairs.

A 25-page report on these charges is already in the hands of the District Attorney.

## Executives Club Elects Officers

Alden C. Brett of the Hood Rubber Company was elected president of the Executives Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at its annual meeting, held recently, it was announced today. H. N. Rasley of Burdett College is the new vice-president and James H. Walsh of the Boston Chamber has been re-elected secretary. The retiring president, who now becomes a member of the executive committee, is Roland R. Harrison, manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

## Harvard's Ancient Pump Comes Back

Memories of the rugged days when Harvard students bathed in the Yard under the old pump outside Hollis Hall were renewed today when a copy of the old wooden pump which stood in the Yard during the late nineteenth century was unveiled informally this morning by a small group of university officials, alumni and students.

The pump, which is expected to prove popular with the alumni returning for class reunions and commencement this week, was reconstructed in answer to a general alumni demand for a return of the old pump that many of them remembered back in their college days in the '90s.

The new pump is of heavy wooden construction like its predecessor, of New England white pine, with a washing trough. It stands opposite the north entry of Hollis Hall, site of the old pump which was demolished by frolicking students on the night of Feb. 20, 1901. The new pump is supplied from an underground tank filled from a water main and the old drinking cup will be replaced by a modern bubbler controlled by a long wooden handle.

At the unveiling Dr. J. Dellinger Barney of Boston and Dr. Samuel Eliot Morison, professor of history and official historian of the university, who were instrumental in starting the alumni movement for restoration of the pump, shared the first drink with Henry M. Rogers, class of 1862, Harvard's oldest living graduate. The silver dipper used in this ceremony was presented to Dr. Barney.

According to these two alumni, who prepared the history of the pump, the Hollis pump was in use long after city water was introduced into the Yard buildings. The well water it served was so excellent that students used to stop for a drink on the way to and from classes. Unfortunately the pump was an easy and defenseless target and after being damaged and repaired it was finally demolished and the corporation decided not to replace it. The class of 1869 offered to construct a fountain in its place but the project fell through.

In view of the approaching tercentenary celebration the new pump serves as a pleasant reminder of the days when such pumps were not only used for drinking but for bathing as well. It is easy to conjure a picture of a student bending under the spout of the pump while a roommate plied the handle. Incidentally the new pump will fill a need as the nearest drink of water in the Yard is located in Harvard Square, unless a student breaks into "U 4" or the Catalogue Room of Widener Library.

## New Ship Line For Port Planned

Boston's steadily increasing commerce is attracting new steamship services to this port.

Ever since last November the influx of merchandise from foreign ports has been on the gain, well ahead of a year ago, resulting in serious congestion on ocean terminals.

Today a new and direct freight and passenger service between the British Isles and Boston looms on the shipping horizon. Beginning with the sailing from Manchester, Eng., on July 2, of the steamer American Shipper, the United States Lines will inaugurate service with American flag ships to this port, via Liverpool and Belfast. Schedule calls for use of two vessels, on fortnightly sailings, the American Importer alternating with the American Shipper. Eastbound cargo will be accepted at Boston.

## Illinois Judge Visits Boston

Justice Paul Farthing of the Illinois Supreme Court, accompanied by his son, William D. Farthing, today visited Arthur P. Rugg and other justices of the highest court of Massachusetts in the Suffolk County Courthouse.

Miss Sarah M. Farthing, one of the judge's two daughters, received her B. S. degree at the Boston University commencement exercises yesterday.

Justice Farthing stated during his visit to the courthouse that "Roosevelt will carry the middle West by a larger majority than he did before. Every figure that I have received this year and last indicates a Democratic victory this fall. As to the relief rolls, I do not look to see them as a deciding factor in the election. It is the man of average means who controls the situation in this country."

The judge leaves for Philadelphia on Saturday as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention there during the last week of June.

## Mrs. Riordan's Name in Again

The name of Mrs. Margaret M. O'Riordan for the post of state librarian was again sent to the Executive Council late today for approval. Prelude to the council's action on the matter was a rather stormy meeting in the Governor's office when some 50 representatives of women's organizations stepped into the fray in behalf of the erstwhile candidate for the $5700 library job.

Carrying the fight right to Governor Curley, Mrs. Carl W. Strand of Marlboro said:

"Don't these men value the assistance of women voters of the State? We women are on the spot and if we don't get what we are after, we will go after the Governor's position and every other state office."

Governor Curley appeared amused at Mrs. Strand's exasperation.

"You don't mean you're threatening me," he chuckled.

Later he told the women to come back and tell it to the Council, admitted that he didn't understand why Mrs. O'Riordan wasn't being appointed and said that she should be given special consideration because 60 per cent of the State's voters are women."

## June Exhibition Of Peonies Opens

Colors massed impressively in a great peony garden in the center of Horticultural Hall greeted visitors at the opening of the free two-day June exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society today. Peonies have been especially good this year, according to officials of the society, and thousands of them are on display.

Roses are also featured in the exhibition, as well as perennials, early fruits and vegetables. Some of the finest of the roses are being shown by prominent amateurs from Cohasset.

The show closes at 9 p. m. on Wednesday.

# Two Townsend Candidates In Maine Win Out

State Primaries Select Party Tickets for the September Election

## Barrows Tops Page

PORTLAND, Maine, June 16 (AP)—Candidates endorsed by the organizations of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin and Dr. Francis E. Townsend won two nominations and lost three in Maine's primaries yesterday, unofficial returns indicated today.

Candidates backed by one or both organizations were nominated by Republicans in two of three Maine congressional districts. But a Democratic Townsend-Coughlin-backed candidate met apparent defeat in a close contest for Governor.

**Barrows Nominated**

The Republicans nominated Lewis O. Barrows, Secretary of State, for Governor by a margin of 18,000 votes over Blin W. Page, Skowhegan banker, who received eleventh-hour backing from Dr. Clinton Wunder, member of the Townsend old-age pension plan organization.

Harold F. Dubord of Waterville was nominated for Governor by the Democrats without opposition. The state election takes place in September.

Senator Wallace H. White Jr. (R) and Gov. Louis J. Brann (D) were unopposed for the nomination of their parties for the United States Senate seat now held by Senator White.

**Townsend Man Wins**

In the first congressional district, James C. Oliver, backed by both the Townsend forces and Coughlin's National Union for Social Justice, won by nearly 5000 votes from his nearest competitor.

In the Democratic first district contest, however, Representative Simon M. Hamlin won renomination, on the basis of complete unofficial returns, defeating Joseph W. Connolly, 28, state representative, backed by the Coughlin organization. The returns gave Mr. Hamlin 3643 votes to 3598 for Mr. Connolly, and political observers said a demand for a recount was probable.

Later today Mr. Connolly said he would ask for a recount after unofficial tabulations showed he trailed Mr. Hamlin by only 45 votes.

**Did Not Figure**

The Coughlin group was not represented and the Townsend organization suffered defeat of its candidate, the Rev. J. Clarence Leckemby, in the second district where the Republicans nominated Clyde H. Smith of Skowhegan, an old-age pension advocate who said he had no use for the Townsend plan. Former Mayor Ernest L. McLean of Augusta was unopposed, except for scattering sticker votes, for the Democratic nomination. Edward C. Moran, Democrat, refused to seek re-election in this district.

In the third district, Representative Ralph O. Brewster, carrying the Townsend group endorsement, was renominated by the Republicans without opposition. The Democrats nominated Wallace F. Mabee Jr., former Mayor of Eastport, to oppose Mr. Brewster in the election in September.

**Barrows Pleased**

Early today Mr. Barrows issued this statement:

"I am profoundly grateful for the splendid endorsement received from the Republicans of Maine.

"It is an opportunity to be of further assistance in this most critical election year of our existence. I feel that we will have a united party in Maine this fall. With a winning ticket of Landon and Knox to lead, I look forward with confidence to an overwhelming Republican success in September.

"The State of Maine will point the way."

## Townsend and Smith Group Express Pleasure Over Results in Maine

CHICAGO, June 16 (AP)—The Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith, head of the late Huey Long's national organization and political associate of Dr. Francis E. Townsend, claimed today that the Republican primary election in Maine was a "two out of three" victory for the Townsend-Smith forces.

He denied that Blin W. Page, defeated candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination, had their endorsement.

"We rejoice over the fact that we won in two out of the three congressional districts yesterday in Maine and that in the third our man was second in a field of five," he said.

"The report that we participated in the Governor's race is erroneous. Neither Dr. Townsend nor myself

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1)

# Control of GOP Rules Group Seen in Saltonstall's Hands; Battle at Convention Looms

Committee Reported to Favor of Placing Gubernatorial Nominations First on Program for Party Gathering—Weeks' Supporters Challenge Claim

**Up and Down Beacon Hill**

Speaker Leverett Saltonstall's well-knit political forces appear in complete control of the all-important rules committee of the Republican state pre-primary convention. This control was apparently seized during a meeting at the Speaker's Newton home, at which 22 of the 40 rules committee members were present. Five more, it is understood, sent representatives.

This gathering agreed to vote in committee for a convention nomination order which would place the gubernatorial contest first on the convention ticket and the senatorial contest last. Thus the 1934 order would be followed. (The writer erred recently by saying at the 1934 convention a senatorial nominee was selected first, a candidate for Governor second.)

**Aids Saltonstall Hopes**

The carrying out of this vote would make more certain a Saltonstall gubernatorial nomination victory. If the senatorial endorsement were decided first, there is a possibility that Sinclair Weeks, former Mayor of Newton, would be the choice of the convention.

Such a selection might or might not hurt Speaker Saltonstall's chances for the gubernatorial endorsement. Both men come from Newton and there has been considerable talk among the Republican leaders to the effect that two major candidates should not be taken from one city. They value a ticket manned by representatives of the various geographical districts of the State.

**Democratic Action Cited**

Yet there are many persons in the Republican Party who can see no harm in endorsing a Senator and a Governor from the same city. These men point to the fact that Senator David I. Walsh and Senator Marcus A. Coolidge, both Democrats, for all practical purposes, come from Fitchburg. True, Senator Walsh lives in Clinton, a short distance from Fitchburg, but it is understood he votes in Fitchburg. No serious trouble developed because these two men came from the same city.

But whether or not a Weeks victory would hinder the Saltonstall candidacy, it is plain that any such possible threat would be eliminated if the gubernatorial endorsement is considered first.

**Floor Battle Looms**

The Weeks group definitely denies the Saltonstall forces have the rules committee "sewed up." They insist they have the controlling number of members. They contend the senatorial fight will come second, at least, not last. Therefore, it may be that the rules committee decisions will result in a battle on the floor of the convention. If either Mr. Saltonstall or Mr. Weeks is defeated, the vanquished may appeal the rules committee decision to the full convention. If such an appeal is made, it will result in the first test of strength among the candidates and may serve to prove whether Speaker Saltonstall has the block of delegates his supporters claim for him.

* * *

**Parkman's Strength**

Senator Henry Parkman Jr. is making rapid progress in his candidacy for Attorney General, it is reported from various parts of the State. Entering the contest practically on the eve of the Republican convention, the Back Bay Senator is conceded a real chance to obtain convention favor.

His 18-month struggle against Governor Curley's administration has made his reputation statewide, a fact which serves him well as he travels about Massachusetts seeking the support of various delegates.

However, it is understood Judge Felix Forte is one of the strongest candidates in the Attorney General field as far as the Republicans are concerned. This battle may be one of the sternest fought at the convention inasmuch as eight men are seeking the post. It is quite possible too that Joseph E. Warner and Robert T. Bushnell, gubernatorial candidates, might seek the office of chief prosecutor if they lose in the race for the higher post, which it appears they will.

Edgar M. Mills

## Boston Veterans Start Parade To Cash Bonus Bonds

The nation's coffers were opened last night and more than 3,000,000 World War veterans, after 18 years of wistful gazing, were allowed to reach in and take anywhere from $100 to $1500 apiece from the store of gold.

In all, the pile diminished by the sum of $1,650,000,000, most of which was in the form of baby bonus bonds. Through the Boston postal area alone poured $25,000,000 to 43,876 Greater Boston ex-soldiers. In Massachusetts $50,000,000 was placed in the hands of 84,000 veterans, while in all New England approximately $110,000,000 found new homes in the pockets of 183,757 former warriors.

**Smooth Delivery**

Few mistakes marred this tremendous delivery of money. Plans formulated by post-office officials were carried out almost to perfection. So well drilled were the veterans in their maneuvers, recalling the exemplary discipline of the American troops during the war, that in the Boston postal area 92 per cent of the bonus letters were delivered shortly before midnight.

The remaining 8 per cent were taken back to the post office, representing veterans who were not able to be at home during the evening. Only a few letters were not delivered because of improper addressing, or because they contained a wrong number of bonds. The government's secret service agents and postal inspectors did their work so thoroughly that fraud cases were reduced to a minimum.

**Settle Old Bills**

All New England buzzed into early morning hours as veterans discussed what they would do with their money. In spite of the sound advice offered by government officials to allow the bonds to gather interest at 3 per cent, it was estimated that only a few veterans will do so. Most of them, it was felt, will cash their

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

## Class Day Fete Draws Alumni Back to Harvard

Harvard alumni, friends and relatives poured into Boston and Cambridge today in anticipation of the colorful Class Day activities tomorrow, which will close the social activities of Harvard University's 300th year.

Class Day festivities tomorrow will include the senior class literary exercises in the morning at the House Triangle; in the afternoon a mile-long parade of alumni to the stadium exercises and a confetti battle, followed by the Harvard-Yale baseball game, and, in the evening, a musical program and dancing at the House Triangle.

**50 Class Reunions**

Fifty classes of alumni, dating back to 1869, have made plans for reunions in Class Day Week, and most of them expect to march to the stadium for the exercises there, which will include the Ivy Oration, presentation of class colors, various class stunts, cheers and the annual confetti battle between alumni and guests.

As is the tradition the 25-year class, or Class of 1911, will lead the procession to the stadium. Other classes dating back almost 70 years will march in order of seniority.

Customarily the classes which are 20, 15, 10, six and three years out of college adopt a unique costume for Class Day.

**Radcliffe Exercises**

Surrounded by the masculine activities of Harvard's Class Day, Radcliffe College will hold its graduation exercises in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, tomorrow at 11:30 a. m. A class of 250 graduates are candidates for degrees. The principal speaker for the occasion will be Miss Josephine Roche, Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury. Radcliffe confers no honorary degrees. Course degrees will be awarded by Dean Bernice Brown Cronkhite of the Graduate School in the absence of Dr. Ada Louise Comstock, president of the college, who is absent on her sabbatical second half year.

**Wellesley Graduation**

At Wellesley College graduation yesterday, which marked the last year of Miss Ellen Fitz Pendleton as president, 334 degrees were awarded by Miss Pendleton. Dr. Charles Seymour, provost of Yale University, commencement speaker, said that "there is no problem of the present more acute than that which concerns the relation of the individual with the group, the problem of the conflict between freedom and authority."

## 700 Yale Students To Get Degrees At 235th Commencement

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 16—Yale College, its Sheffield Scientific School and the School of Engineering today graduated a class of 700 students at its 235th commencement.

New England has a large representation in the degrees, which will

(Continued on Page 11, Column 8)

# Farley to Levy On U. S. Aides For Vote Funds

Nominator Tickets at $1 Each Must Be Sold by Employees

## Cash by June 27

Civil Service Workers Rebel at Political Demands

A major storm threatened to shake the civil service calm of Boston's Federal building today as thousands of "Presidential Nominator Tickets,"—with which Postmaster General James A. Farley intends to finance President Roosevelt's re-election campaign—were received by Republican and Democratic department heads alike.

The tickets cost $1.00 each and must be paid for by a check to the Democratic National Committee by June 27, "the day the President makes his speech of acceptance," the letter accompanying the tickets reads.

At least 50,00 0tickets have been sent to occupants of the Federal Building. One department alone received a block of 10,000.

Despite the ruling displayed here and there on bulletin boards that "No employee may engage in politics." Mr. Farley has announced that he expects to finance the entire campaign through this ticket selling device.

One recipient stormed today that he would take the matter to the presiding justice of the Federal District Court.

**Many Refuse to Aid**

Numerous officials have refused point blank to take any part in the sales campaign.

The form letter accompanying the tickets described the recipient "as one who has a special interest in the success of President Roosevelt's campaign for re-election. . . ."

**The Farley Letter**

Under the letterhead of the Roosevelt Nominator Committee, which carries the names of Mr. Farley, W. Forbes Morgan, James M. Curley, Peter F. Tague, and Mr. McGrath, the letter reads:

"Dear Friend:

"Mr. James A. Farley has arranged to finance the entire national campaign by selling presidential nominator tickets at $1 each in every section of the country. No other contribution will be requested from you during the presidential campaign.

"As one who has a special interest in the success of President Roosevelt's campaign for re-election, we are forwarding to you an allotment of tickets to sell to friends in order to complete the Massachusetts quota.

"THE RESULT OF YOUR PERSONAL EFFORTS WILL BE ACKNOWLEDGED AND APPRECIATED BY THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

**Cash by June 27**

"The names of those who have the honor of recording themselves as nominators of President Roosevelt will be forwarded to the national committee at Washington as a recognition of their contribution.

"Will you return a check for the tickets sold at your earliest con-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

## Bunker Hill Fête Ready for Opening

Charlestown donned festive attire today for traditional observance of the 161st anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill officially tomorrow, actually tonight.

A "night before" banquet at the Charlestown Armory tonight will be attended by Gov. James M. Curley, Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield, Election Commissioner David B. Shaw, and City Councilor James J. Mellen.

The annual community banquet, a military and civic parade, Marathon run, baseball game, patriotic ball, fireworks display, are included among the features scheduled in honor of the first major clash between an organized colonial revolutionary force and the emissaries of George III.

The vigorous defense of the hill—Breed's, not Bunker—is recounted in the proclamation by Governor Curley, designating Wednesday, June 17, as Bunker Hill Day:

"The courage and determination of the Americans who at Breed's Hill withstood the best troops of Britain inspired the people of the Thirteen Colonies to carry on the struggle which achieved independence."

## Vermont Celebrates Start of Lake Bridge

ST. ALBANS, Vt., June 16 (AP)—Northwestern Vermont took a half day off today to celebrate the start of work on the Missisquoi Bay Bridge, one of two spans to be built across the northern end of Lake Champlain to link Vermont and New York.

Gov. Charles M. Smith and Harold J. Lockwood, PWA engineer for Vermont and New Hampshire, assisted at ground breaking ceremonies at West Swanton. A dinner will be held tonight.

The bridge, for which a grant of $314,000 has been made, will connect West Swanton and East Alburg. A similar structure will join Alburg and Rouses Point, N. Y.

# *What—When—Where*

**In and Around Boston Tonight**

**Movies**

FINE ARTS — Charles Laughton, Merle Oberon and Robert Donat in "Private Life of Henry VIII." 1:25, 3:25, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30. Fox Movietone News, March of Time # 14, and at 12:45 daily Haydn's Symphony # 6 in G major, recorded by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, under direction of Serge Koussevitzky. Tomorrow: "Cloistered," depicting life in a French convent. Directed by Robert Alexander. (English titles.)

UNIVERSITY—"The Golden Arrow," with Bette Davis. 3:25, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Too Many Parents," with George Brent. 1:58, 5:05, 8:10. Tomorrow: "Biography of a Bachelor Girl." Also Robert Donat in "39 Steps."

EXETER—Janet Gaynor and Robert Taylor in "Small Town Girl." 3, 5:55, 8:50. Also "Treachery Rides the Range." 2:05, 5, 7:55.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Here Comes Trouble," with Paul Kelly. 2:10, 5:10, 8:15. Also "Things to Come." 3:25, 6:30, 9:55.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Major Bowes." "Pathe Topics." "F's and Cues." "Stranger Than Fiction." "The Poodle." latest newsreels and other shorts.

BOSTON—"Two in Revolt." 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 5:50, 8:20. Also "Show Boat," starring Irene Dunne, Allan Jones and Paul Robeson. 1:13, 3, 6:20, 9:40.

UPTOWN—"The Golden Arrow." 1, 4, 7:20, 10:30. Also "Things to Come." 2:25, 5:35, 8:45.

**Tonight at the Pops**

SYMPHONY HALL—Entire house taken by the Harvard Class of 1911. 8:30.

TREMONT—Ann Harding in "Lady Consents." 10:16 a. m., 1:01, 3:57, 6:53, 9:49. Also "Professional Soldier," with Victor McLaglen, Freddie Bartholomew and Gloria Stuart. 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:26, 5:22, 8:19. Tomorrow: "Shark Island," with Warner Baxter and Gloria Stuart. Also "If You Could Only Cook."

MEMORIAL—"Let's Sing Again," starring Bobby Green. 10:23 a. m., 1:20, 4:17, 7:14, 10:11. Also "Bunker Bean." 11:51 a. m., 2:48, 5:45, 8:42.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Sylvia Sidney and Spencer Tracy in "Fury." Orpheum: 9:50 a. m. Both theaters: 1, 4:05, 7:10, 10:25. Also "Speed," with James Stuart and Wendy Barrie. Both theaters: 11:45 a. m., 2:50, 5:55, 9

MODERN—Joe E. Brown in "Sons o' Guns." 9, 11:32 a. m., 2:04, 4:36, 7:08, 9:40. Also "Champagne Charlie," featuring Paul Cavanagh and Helen Wood. 10:27 a. m., 12:89, 3:30, 6:03, 8:35.

**Radio Programs On Page 10**

METROPOLITAN—Robert Taylor and Loretta Young in "Private Number." 11:24 a. m., 2:07, 4:50, 7:42, 10:25. Stage: The Fickens Sisters featured in "Broadway Glamour."

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—Edward G. Robinson in "Bullets or Ballots." Fenway: 1:10, 4:07, 7:04, 10. Paramount: 10:25 a. m., 1:13, 4, 6:50, 9:34. Also "Sky Parade," with Jimmie Allen, William Gargan and Katherine de Mille. Fenway: 2:42, 5:39, 8:36. Paramount: 9:10, 11:58 a. m., 2:46, 5:34, 8:22. Tomorrow: "Early to Bed," featuring Mary Boland and Charles Ruggles. Also Mary Ellis and Walter Pidgeon in "Fatal Lady."

**Other Events**

B. U. SCHOOL OF EDUCATION—Free public lecture on Tchaikowsky and Haydn by Prof. Alfred H. Meyer of Boston University. 29 Exeter Street. 8:15.

MECHANICS BUILDING—Boston National Home Show. 1 to 10:30. Continues through Saturday.

**Tomorrow**

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Meet at Nashua Street side of North Station at 8:45 a. m. for special bus to Plum Island. Ten-mile shore walk, including the Bird Sanctuary. Bathing and outdoor cooking.

HORTICULTURAL HALL—Peony and Rose Show.

FENWAY PARK—Two baseball games. Boston Bees vs. St. Louis Cardinals, 1:30.

# Two Townsend Candidates In Maine Win Out

(Continued from Page 9)

knew who was running for Governor. Neither did we have a man in the race, we are not especially interested in governors.

"If we can do as well all over America as we did in Maine we'll be satisfied. Our men in Maine were nominated on an absolute anti-New Deal platform."

The Rev. Mr. Smith said Townsend-Smith endorsements went to James C. Oliver, winner of the First Congressional District Republican nomination for representative, to Ralph O. Brewster, incumbent unopposed for renomination in the Third and to the Rev. J. Clarence Leckemby, who ran second in the Second District.

Mr. Oliver also was endorsed by the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin's National Union for Social Justice, the Rev. Mr. Smith said, adding that "in the future, the Townsend, Coughlin and Smith endorsements will all go to the same men."

## Farmer-Labor Party Urged in New Hampshire

BERLIN, N. H., June 16 (AP)—Mayor Arthur J. Bergeron of Berlin has issued invitations to an organization meeting at Laconia on June 28 "to lay the foundation for a third party in New Hampshire." Mayor Bergeron is serving his second term as a Farmer-Labor party chief executive.

In his invitation the Mayor said he was asking representatives of liberal and labor organizations to attend.

"We believe," he said, "that the time has come for such a group to get together to discuss principles and plans and lay the foundation for a third party in this State."

A Gift Today for Someone?
You may need
• PHOTOGRAPHERS
• STATIONERY
• GIFT SHOPS
• JEWELERS
• FLORISTS
• CANDY
• FRUIT
Find them in the YELLOW PAGES of the TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

# House Approves $337,500 Expense For 137 Bridges

Legislative machinery functioned at full speed today as the House of Representatives rushed through to engrossment two bills providing for the construction of four major bridges and 133 smaller bridges.

The bills provided for a program totaling $5,600,000, with an expenditure of new state money of only $337,500. The legislation, reported by the House Ways and Means Committee, is the result of Governor Curley's recommendation that bond issues totaling $5,050,000, be floated to build six major bridges and 133 small structures.

**Cost to Be Split**

Under the legislation, federal, state, county and city governments will be forced to share the cost of several of the bridges whereas under the original Curley program only the state and federal governments would have furnished the necessary funds.

At the same time the House passed to be engrossed a bill establishing a board of registration of dry cleaners and dyers. The bill was attacked "as a deliberate attempt to set up a monopoly" by Representative J. Walton Tuttle of Framingham and several other representatives who opposed the setting up of another board for licensing of an industry.

**Tax Study Approved**

The House also passed to be engrossed a resolution appropriating $10,000 dollars for an investigation by a special research commission of the state's tax structure and the possibility of governmental economies. This action developed from the proposal made by the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations that $75,000 be spent for such an investigation. Another resolution for a special commission to investigate the development of the Port of Boston also was passed to be engrossed by the House. If the Senate agrees, the commission will have $3000 for such a study.

A bill giving the Supreme and Superior Courts full rule-making powers was killed by the House. The legislators, who voted against the legislation, said the General Court should not surrender any of the rule-making powers it now possesses.

The bills passed by the House eliminate Governor Curley's proposed large bridges at Springfield and South Hadley. The large bridges approved are those proposed at Turners Falls, Northampton, Sunderland and Lowell, the Federal Government to stand all expenses except for $150,000 new state contribution and a share of funds now available.

Under the program, the Turners Falls and Sunderland bridges, costing $750,000 each, are to be financed wholly by the Federal Government under existing grants. The Northampton bridge, costing $1,000,000, will be built with a 50 per cent federal grant from the Hayden-Cartwright program and 50 per cent from state funds provided in the 1936 budget. The $500,000 Lowell bridge, under the committee plan, will be financed by a 40 per cent federal grant, a state contribution of $150,000 in new money, and $75,000 contribution from both Lowell and Middlesex County.

The Senate yesterday rejected Governor Curley's proposal to increase from 3½ to 5 per cent the State's share of all dog racing betting receipts over $50,000 a day. The Governor had resubmitted the proposal which the Senate previously had thrown out.

The Senate did, however, order to a third reading the Governor's recommendations to continue until April 30, 1939, the third cent of the three-cent state gasoline tax and to continue for another year the 10 per cent surtax on incomes. The House previously had passed this legislation during the day.

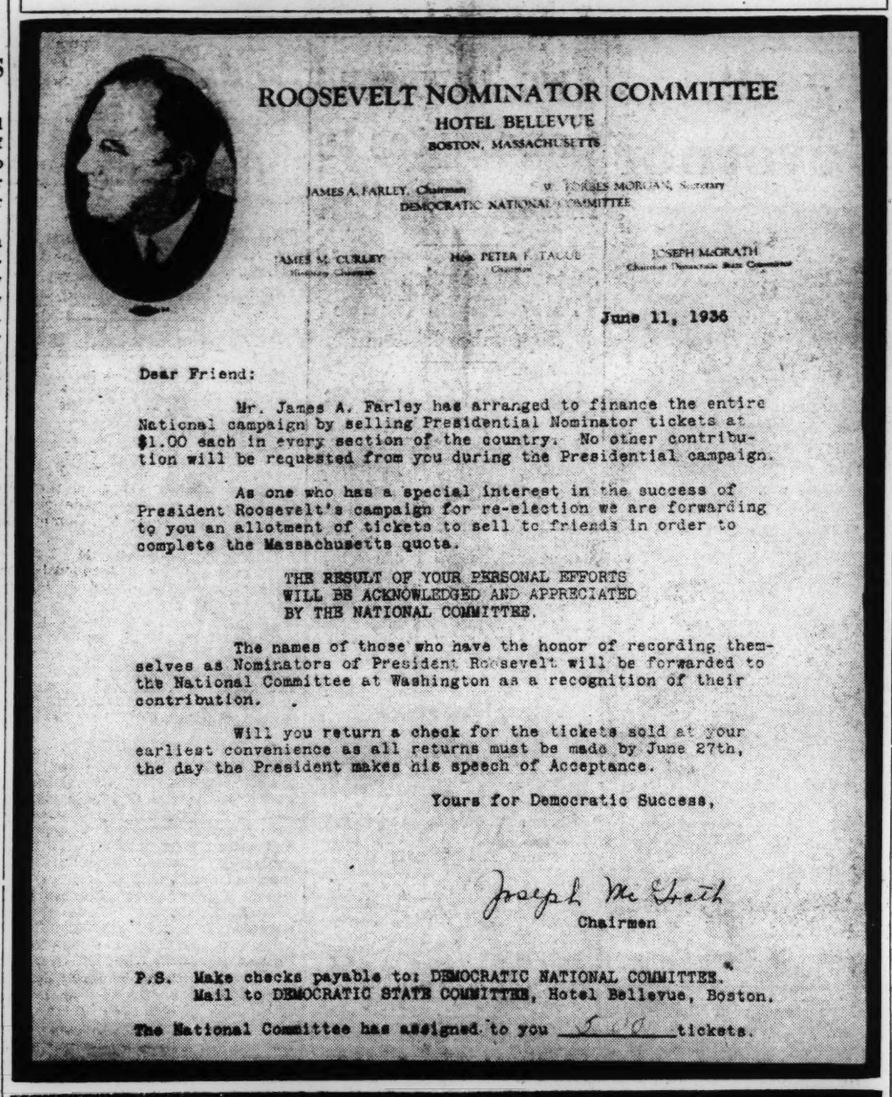
The Senate passed to be engrossed a bill providing that "no person shall be a candidate for nomination or leection to any office to be filled by all the voters of the Commonwealth under more than one party or other political designation, or for nomination under one political designation and for election under another."

This would prevent repetition of the action taken by Frank A. Goodwin in running as an independent after being defeated for the Republican gubernatorial nomination. Republicans have charged that the Goodwin candidacy was merely a means of insuring Mr. Curley's victory.

A bill placing a tax on deposits in savings banks and in savings departments of trust companies was defeated, while an attempt to revive the bill providing state training schools for local police officers was blocked by a tie vote.

In the House, a bill to prohibit the justice, special justices, clerks and assistant clerks of district courts from practicing in civil cases in their own courts was rejected when a move to strike out the enactment clause was successful.

## Farley Finance for New Deal Campaign



ROOSEVELT NOMINATOR COMMITTEE
HOTEL BELLEVUE
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

JAMES A. FARLEY, Chairman — W. FORBES MORGAN, Secretary
DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

JAMES M. CURLEY — Hon. PETER F. TAGUE — JOSEPH McGRATH

June 11, 1936

Dear Friend:

Mr. James A. Farley has arranged to finance the entire National campaign by selling Presidential Nominator tickets at $1.00 each in every section of the country. No other contribution will be requested from you during the Presidential campaign.

As one who has a special interest in the success of President Roosevelt's campaign for re-election we are forwarding to you an allotment of tickets to sell to friends in order to complete the Massachusetts quota.

THE RESULT OF YOUR PERSONAL EFFORTS
WILL BE ACKNOWLEDGED AND APPRECIATED
BY THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The names of those who have the honor of recording themselves as Nominators of President Roosevelt will be forwarded to the National Committee at Washington as a recognition of their contribution.

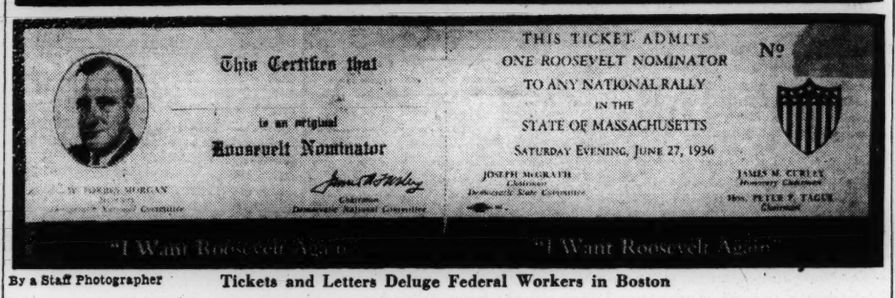
Will you return a check for the tickets sold at your earliest convenience as all returns must be made by June 27th, the day the President makes his speech of Acceptance.

Yours for Democratic Success,

Joseph McGrath
Chairmen

P.S. Make checks payable to: DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE.
Mail to DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE, Hotel Bellevue, Boston.

The National Committee has assigned to you 5 0 tickets.




By a Staff Photographer — Tickets and Letters Deluge Federal Workers in Boston

## Most Stores Open Bunker Hill Day

Shopping will go on as usual tomorrow while the rank and file of Bostonians enjoy a day off in observance of Bunker Hill day.

Most Boston department and specialty stores will remain open all day according to Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the retail trade board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Boston merchants are opposed to the observance of so many holidays and close only on the national holidays.

# Church Council Reports Gains At Opening Session

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., June 16 (AP)—The General Council of Congregational and Christian Churches opened its biennial session at Mount Holyoke College today.

John V. Sees of Huntington, Ind., will preside as moderator through the week's sessions, Choce of a new moderator will constitute one of the day's business items.

Increases in number of members received, in average church attendance, number of ministers and financial income are included in the statistics to be presented to the delegates.

New members received into denominational churches in the last year totaled 53,833, an increase of 3831 over the previous year. The number of ministers increased by 46 to a total of 6108.

Missionary and benevolent contributions increased $56,524 to a total of $2,092,447. Local church expenses totaled $13,643,811, an increase of $338,551.

The 865 voting delegates representing 6350 churches and several thousand nonvoting delegates will center their deliberations upon the specific theme, "The Effective Church."

Mary E. Woolley, retiring president of Mt. Holyoke College, has been prominently mentioned as among those to be nominated for the office of Moderator. The post has never been filled by a woman.

# Farley to Levy On U. S. Aides For Vote Funds

(Continued from Page 9)

venience, as all returns must be made by June 27, the day the President makes his speech of acceptance?

James A. Farley
"Yours for Democratic success.
Joseph McGrath
Chairmen.

"P. S. Make checks payable to: Democratic National Committee.

"Mail to Democratic State Committee, Hotel Bellevue, Boston.

"The National Committee has assigned to you —— tickets."

Tickets have been sent to civil service as well as politically appointed department heads, to clerks of courts, deputy clerks and others.

Late this afternoon, it was apparent that the Nominator Committee had overlooked nobody in an official or semi-official position.

Enclosed along with the tickets was a post card to be returned to the National Committee at the Bellevue, addressed to Messrs. Farley and McGrath. It read:

"I have received the tickets numbered ——. You may expect returns from me about——."

**What Tickets Are Like**

The recipient was then required to sign his name and address.

The tickets were about the size of a blotter (12 inches long and three inches wide) with a perforation running through the middle.

Prominently displayed on the left-hand side were the words: "This certifies that —— is an original Roosevelt Nominator." Then followed the names of Messrs. Curley and McGrath and Tague. On the right-hand side was written: "This ticket admits one Roosevelt nominator to any national rally in the state of Massachusetts, Saturday evening, June 27, 1936."

Boldly indicted at the bottom on either side was the line:

"I want Roosevelt again."

**Ship Official Named**

From clerk to freight traffic manager in 25 years is the record of W. H. Thompson of the Canadian National Steamships. It was announced today that he will supervise freight movements or cargo movements of cruise ships operating between Boston and the British West Indies, making his headquarters at Montreal. He succeeds F. G. Wood, who resigned to accept the position of general manager of the Montreal Australia New Zealand Line, Ltd.

# In and About Boston Stores

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Thanks to man's ingenuity and thoughtfulness . . . this is certainly the age to live in! And week by week we find it more interesting as we shop and come across new things that we just know are going to "take" with the public. But quite the most exciting things we came across this week were . . . the fountain pen that makes its own ink, and the soap powder that removes ink stains!

### It's the Camel

The fountain pen is appropriately called the Camel, because it practically lives on water, and is no trouble at all. And it's brand new to Boston . . . at Jordan Marsh's . . . and certainly ought to create a sensation in the fountain pen world. It so happens that we have owned and used one for almost a month now; consequently we feel more or less qualified to discuss its merits. Although novel, it's by no means a novelty . . . it's the real thing; having been tested and proven, and marketed in a limited territory last year. In appearance it's exactly like any other fountain pen, and the same goes for its workmanship. But in convenience it's unique and like nothing that you've seen before, because all you have to do is fill the Camel pen with water . . . and write! So you see your nearest faucet, lake, river, pond or glass of water is your filling station . . . a fact that's going to be doubly appreciated by the man or woman who travels. The pen makes its own ink from a self-contained, compressed ink cartridge that is supposed to produce enough ink for about a year's writing. This cartridge simply screws into the top of the mixing chamber. And incidentally it's this so-called mixing chamber through which the water comes in contact with the ink stone (which has been compressed under 55,000 pounds to one square inch, hence the tremendous supply of ink that it makes!) producing a reserve of concentrated ink solution. Camel pens are priced at $4 and $5. The $5 model is a bit larger, with heavier gold nibs and extra wide gold mountings. The ink cartridges sell for 50 cents.

### Jalma Soap Powder

Jalma is the name of the soap powder that we mentioned in the first paragraph. We first became interested in it after seeing it mentioned in Vogue . . . it sounded so good! Then we did a bit of sleuthing and found that we could get it at R. H. Stearns', C. Crawford Hollidge's and Thayer McNeil's. And then we discovered that it's practically a "home town girl," inasmuch as its real home is in Lexington. And if you wonder, as we did, as to the "why and wherefore" of the name . . . we found out that it was coined from the names of the men who were originally interested in it.

Anyhow, a small amount of Jalma whisks up into an abundance of rich, sweet-smelling suds, and despite the fact that you can trust it with such dainties as hand knit sweaters, chiffon hosiery, gloves, lingeries and fine fabrics, it will wash away such stains as ink, lipstick, tar and oil! We were particularly pleased with it, because during our experimenting, we also found that it did a fairly "presto-magic" job of washing a napkin that had been stained with tomato the night before . . . and washing it into an immaculately clean state! And you know tomato rust is usually pretty stubborn about disappearing.

You'll no doubt want to try it first in the travel package size, for a quarter. This package has eight individual packets, each containing sufficient powder to wash a sweater or several pairs of gloves, or a set of delicate lingerie. But after this has been used up you'll probably insist on the larger size . . . the attractive hand-blown flasks in blue, green, amethyst or gold for the bathroom shelf . . . which sell for $1, and contain enough powder for 50 washings, or the $3.50 cylinder that will see you through 200 washings. Either way we do believe that Jalma will satisfy your desire for a soap powder that has been manufactured to conform with rigid standards of quality, to wash dainties efficiently, and to respect hands and purse willingly!

### Cycle Jewelry

We knew that the vogue for bicycling would produce something new in the way of jewelry. And it has! It's a pin that's a miniature reproduction of a bike . . . at Slattery's, for $3.

### Panels Are Back

We've worn panels in our day . . . so now that they're back "in" again we know just exactly what they can do for the most unassuming of dresses. They can dress them right up to the point of fascination . . . giving them a dainty, lingerie touch. And Jordan's has them for only $1.29 in crisp, white embroidered organdy. Inasmuch as they combine a collar with the panel (which, by the way, runs the full length of the dress), you can easily see how they really can make one frock look like two!

J. T.

(A Tuesday and Friday Feature)

# What's Going On In the Arts

### Athenaeum

AN INTERESTING display of a special nature is on view at the Boston Athenaeum. It consists of pictures which pertain to the American Indian of the Northwest and Southwest. Some are from John Catlin's "North American and Indian Portfolio," others are reproductions in color of drawings and paintings done by Indians today. The former are from the Northwest, the latter from the Southwest.

For us the interest lies in comparing the two groups. The Catlin pictures were made in the middle of the nineteenth century. They depict scenic beauty and the excitements of the hunt. They certainly reveal life in the Wild West as it has been described, with hazard and romance. Catlin had observed and made sketches from 48 of "the wildest and most remote tribes of savages in America." He recorded their ceremonial dances and their furious pursuit of the buffalo. The depictions are made in accordance with current fashions in illustration.

The colored reproductions of Indian themes by natives who live today are very different. For they paint in a mode which is appropriate for representing the Indian, a visualization which is comparable to the basketry, the beadwork and pottery designs. They work out separate figures, which are flat and ornate. Indians are seen in dances wearing and holding symbolic objects. Everything is rendered with utmost clarity in flat design and no attempt is made to co-ordinate the figures against a common background. The paper is the background, and the figures look as though they were simply appliqued silhouettes. The designs are geometric, zigzagged, stepped, lineal arrangements. They display acute interest in folklore, costume, tribal superstitions. The accoutrements, the gestures, the embellishments are unmistakable, and there is no doubt that these pictures will be invaluable as records of usage in years to come.

D. A.

## Texas Plans Tribute To Six Maine Men

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

AUGUSTA, Maine, June 16—Six men from Maine will be honored by the State of Texas as part of the exercises to be held during the Texas Centennial Exposition at Dallas this summer.

Maine-born residents of the Lone Star State are planning a "Maine Day" with appropriate ceremonies to honor the Maine men who played important parts in the history of Texas as a republic and later as the twenty-ninth State of the Union. One of the Maine men to be honored, Volney Erskine Howard, a native of Oxford County, held several high offices in the Republic of Texas and later when it became a State.

The other five were heroes of the battle of San Jacinto, considered by historians to be one of the most important and decisive battle of the world since its direct result was to free Texas from Mexican rule. Besides Mr. Howard, the following sons of Maine will be honored: Manessen and Ralph E. Sevey, Joseph Baker, Daniel McKay, and John C. Hale. All were cited for gallantry.

## Leniency to Autoists In Berkshires Asked

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PITTSFIELD, Mass., June 16—Kelton Miller, chairman of the Berkshire Hills Conference, urges leniency to visiting motorists in a letter to Police Chief John L. Sullivan. Mr. Miller suggests that a firm but pleasant warning to first offenders would better serve the purposes of the conference and the police department than arrest and subsequent court action.

## R. I. Woods Reopened

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 16—The State woods of Rhode Island, barred to visitors because of the fire menace during the drought period, were reopened by Gov. Theodore Francis Green this week after the heavy week-end rains. Saturday and Sunday rains throughout the State not only eliminated the forest fire menace, but brought long-awaited moisture to lawns, gardens and fields. It was the first rain of any consequence in Rhode Island since May 19.

*The appearance of this Service Message in these columns is evidence that this publication subscribes whole-heartedly to the principles of the Boston Better Business Bureau, and co-operates with the Bureau in protecting you. . . . even to the extent of refusing to accept the advertising of firms whose advertising and sales policies are proved by the Bureau to be contrary to the public interest.*

Veterans... Attention!

Racketeers, with all sorts of fraudulent, questionable, or unsound propositions, are becoming active, anticipating a rich harvest from World War Veterans, who will, many of them, receive more cash than they ever before possessed at one time. What will become of the bonus money after it has been paid over? One thing is certain — organized racketeering will make a strong bid for it. Each veteran, the minute he gets his bonus money, becomes a live target for the most aggressive and ingenious array of swindles that ever set out for a share of the two and a half billion dollar melon.

Hundreds of questionable and unsound schemes will be trotted out to catch the veterans' bonus money. The best procedure for the veterans to follow is comprised in the slogans of the Better Business Bureau — "Before You Invest — Investigate" and "Read Before You Sign — Keep a Copy of the Contract."

The Boston Better Business Bureau is ready to aid and assist veterans with fact information, free of cost to the veterans, if they will come to the Bureau for it. And the time to get the information is before rather than after "investing."

Boston Better Business Bureau
80 Summer Street — Liberty 3038

*This organization is supported by reputable business institutions, and operates, without profit, to promote fair dealing and integrity in the printed and spoken word. Our service is offered without charge—we have nothing to sell.*

# The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

| | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 590kc-WEEI-508m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5:00 | **'The Monitor Views the News'** | Top Hatters; orchestra | Bees-St. Louis game | Recordings and reports |
| 5:15 | Maria Forbes, songs | Top Hatters; orchestra | Billy Mills's Orchestra | Recordings and reports |
| 5:30 | "The Singing Lady"; sketch | Manhattan Guardsmen | Billy Mills's Orchestra | Recordings and reports |
| 5:45 | Little Orphan Annie; sketch | "Checker Board"; variety | "Dick Tracy"; sketch | Recordings and reports |
| 6:00 | News; Journal; speaker | News; Jack Ingersoll | Yankee News Service | Benay Venuta, songs |
| 6:15 | Captain Tim's Story | Terry and Ted; sketch | "News of Youth" | Male quartet; pianists |
| 6:30 | News; talk; sport talk | Bright Spot; vocalist | Sport reports | Music; **Bonus Bond talk** |
| 6:45 | Lowell Thomas, news | Bunker Hill Day talk | "Renfrew of the Mounted" | Sports reports; music |
| 7:00 | "Easy Aces"; comedy sketch | "Amos 'n' Andy"; sketch | Ray Block's Orchestra; Debonairs Trio; soloists | Yankee News Service |
| 7:15 | Political speaker | Voice of Experience | | Concert ensemble |
| 7:30 | Lum and Abner; songs | After-Dinner Revue; variety | Kate Smith; Miller's Orchestra | "Carnival"; recording |
| 7:45 | Nature League sketch | Fred Hufsmith, tenor | **Boake Carter, news comment.** | Detective drama |
| 8:00 | Crime Clues: Spencer Dean | Leo Reisman and orchestra; | "Lazy Dan, the Minstrel | Mario Braggiotti's Orchestra |
| 8:15 | serial dramatic sketch | soloists: Phillips Lord | Man"; comedy; orchestra | Mario Braggiotti's Orchestra |
| 8:30 | **Edgar Guest in Welcome** | Wayne King and his dance | **Ken Murray; Phil Regan,** | Guy Lombardo's Orchestra |
| 8:45 | Valley; soloists; sketch; or. | orchestra; vocalist | **tenor; Morgans's Orchestra** | Red Norvo's Orchestra |
| 9:00 | Ben Bernie and All the Lads; | **"Vox Pop—The Voice of the** | Caravan; Walter O'Keefe; | Herbert Marsh's Orchestra |
| 9:15 | Zasu Pitts, guest | **People"; sidewalk interviews** | Casa Loma Orch.; soloists | "The Hollisters"; sketch |
| 9:30 | WBZA Players | **Ed Wynn's "Scrapbook"; Gra-** | **Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians;** | "Jazz Nocturne"; variety |
| 9:45 | WBZA Players | **ham McNamee; soloists** | **soloists; glee club** | News Service |
| 10:00 | **N B C String Symphony,** | Meredith Willson's Orchestra; | **Willard Robison and his Deep** | "Symphonic Strings"; Alfred |
| 10:15 | **Frank Black, conductor** | soloists | **River Orchestra** | Wallenstein's Orchestra |
| 10:30 | **N B C String Symphony,** | Sport commentator | News dramatizations | Shep Fields's Orchestra |
| 10:45 | **Frank Black, conductor** | Roy Campbell's Royalists | Sport commentator | Shep Fields's Orchestra |
| 11:00 | Reports; news; George Har- | Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news | Yankee News Service | Jerry Johnson's Orchestra |
| 11:15 | ris's Orchestra | Sport review; recordings | Robert Geltman's Orchestra | Mal Hallett's Orchestra |
| 11:30 | Ruby Newman's Orchestra | Fletcher Henderson's Orch. | Joe Reichman's Orchestra | Griff Williams's Orchestra |
| 11:45 | Ruby Newman's Orchestra | Jesse Crawford, organist | Joe Reichman's Orchestra | Griff Williams's Orchestra |

## Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

### Up to Luncheon

9:00 WAAB (WABC— Columbia), "Dear Columbia"; fan mail program.
9:15 WORL (920kc), Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns; readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
11:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Army Band concert.
12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

### After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour; talks; orch.
2:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), NBC Music Guild; chamber music recital.
2:00 WNAC, Two games, Boston Bees-St. Louis, reported by Fred Hoey.
3:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Edison Pioneers"; sketch.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
6:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

### Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Cavalcade of America"; sketches; music.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), "One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch from San Francisco.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Willie and Eugene Howard; Fifi D'Orsay.
8:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), George Burns and Gracie Allen, comedians; Milton Watson, tenor; Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Lavender and Old Lace"; soloists; organ; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Lily Pons, soprano; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC Concert Hour; orchestra, Cesare Sodero, conductor; Helen Traubell, soprano.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), "Town Hall Tonight"; Fred Allen and company; orchestra.

### 'The Monitor Views the News'

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 12:00 | WORL | 920kc |
| 12:30 | WBZ | 990kc |
| 5:00 | WBZ | 990kc |
| 6:00 | WORL | 920kc |

### Shortwave

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 12:30 | W1XK | 9.57mc |
| 5:00 | W1XK | 9.57mc |
| 6:00 | W1XAL | 11.79mc |

### Late Evening

10:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Gang Busters"; G-Men sketch.
10:00 WBZ, WEEI (WJZ, WEAF—National), "Your Hit Parade"; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.
11:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Annual meeting of International Circulation Managers' Association, Dallas, Texas.

# Siam Owes Much of Modern Progress to Harvard Men

*Coveted for its rich teak forests, rice land and tin mines Harvard Law School men since 1903 have been able to guard against encroachment by foreign nations seeking to exploit it.*

Wide World; © Ewing Galloway

**The Land of the White Elephant**

Upper Left—Ananda Smagom Throne Hall, Bangkok, Capital of Siam. Upper Right—Courtenay Crocker. Lower Left—Francis B. Sayre. Lower Right—BangKlong Canal, Bangkok, Siam

In a remote corner of Asia, almost forgotten in the rush of world affairs, is a country that eats, drinks and prays to rice, that has waged wars over sacred elephants—a country that owes her independence today to just one Boston institution—the Harvard Law School, which will graduate a class of more than 350 on Thursday, and which is joining in the university's tercentenary celebration this year.

It is Siam, land of rice, land of the yellow robe — one of the oddest places on the globe. Part of the Malay Peninsula, it covers an area larger than France or Germany, as large as New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Delaware, Maryland and all six of the New England states together. It is bounded on the north, east and south by French Indo-China and on the north, west and south by British Burma and the British Malay States.

**Saved From Exploitation**

Since the Middle Ages foreign interests have been coveting its rice fields, rich teak forests and tin mines. Today they are more Siam's than ever before—thanks to Harvard.

It began back in the late 1300's when Constance Faulkon, 19-year-old Macedonian fisherboy, ran away from home to see the world. He landed after a year or two in Siam, learned the language, became an interpreter and eventually chief adviser to the king. He was the first "foreign interest," and his supposed sympathy with the next, France, caused his demise in 1400.

Since then all kinds of outsiders have been into Siam for one reason or another, and have taught the Siamese most of their scanty civilization. The Portuguese in 1511, brought knowledge of firearms and fortification; the Dutch came in 1604, and taught shipbuilding; the English in 1612, teaching navigation. French Jesuits made Siam the seat of the Bishopric of the Far East in the seventeenth century, and American missionaries introduced Siamese printing.

**Plunderers Take a Hand**

In the nineteenth century less welcome invasions began. Treaties were made, limiting Siamese import duties to 3 per cent, and forbidding trial of foreigners in Siamese courts. Imperialists political and industrial began slicing off strips of territory and "buying" Siamese teak stands and mining concessions, aided by Sir John Bowring, governor of Hong Kong. Only mutual distrust between France and England prevented complete assimilation of the "land of the free."

Then came the twentieth century, and Harvard Law School. In 1903, when Siam was hovering on the brink of such partitioning as certain statesmen were contemplating for Ethiopia, Edward H. Strobel, professor of international law at Harvard, was asked to become "general adviser to the King."

**Puts Stop to Encroachment**

The next year he patched up a new treaty between Siam and the French Government, stemming for the first time a flood of encroachment which had been pouring in for 500 years. He had been in the American diplomatic service after the Spanish-American War and our assumption of "protection" over the Philippines, and with that training proceeded to hack at the fetters which kept his employers at the heel of Great Britain, France and the United States. In 1908 he took a pleasure jaunt to Egypt, and, shortly after returning to the "rice-land" to renew his work, passed on.

After Strobel and until 1934, every foreign adviser to Siam has either graduated from or taught at Harvard Law School. In 1934 a Yale man slipped in, but to keep the chain unbroken, a Harvard Law man was appointed Siamese consul in Boston. He is Arthur M. Béale, and presides in his consulate-law office in the Tremont Building. The other advisers have been, in order:

**Westengard Takes Hold**

Prof. Jens Iverson Westengard, who had come to Siam before Strobel as an aide, and who later assumed the general advisership. He retired in 1915 to become Bemis Professor of International Law at Harvard Law School, and passed on in 1919.

Walter H. Pitkin, graduate of the law school and prominent New York attorney, who succeeded Westengard in 1915, was called "adviser in foreign affairs to the Kindom of Siam," the title borne by all his successors. He retired in 1917 and is now practicing again in New York.

Prof. Eldon R. James, who graduated from Harvard Law School in 1913, and at the time of his appointment, was dean of the University of Missouri Law School, was Siamese representative at the Peace Conference in Paris in 1919, and in December, 1920, negotiated at Washington the treaty which loosed the first bonds from Siamese tariff and judicial rights. He retired late in 1923 to assume his present position as professor and librarian at Harvard law.

**Sayre Cuts European Bonds**

Prof. Francis Bowes Sayre, son-in-law of Woodrow Wilson, who proceeded to free Siam from European bonds as James had freed it from America, returned to the law school in 1924 and is now Assistant Secretary of State in Washington.

Courtenay Crocker, Harvard graduate, prominent Boston lawyer and civic office holder, completed the work of James and Sayre and left Siam in 1926 as independent of foreign powers as any small country may be in these days of long-armed business interests. He returned to Boston in 1926 "impressed with the vast possibilities open in Siam for American business, and certain of the advance of the country as a unit in world affairs," according to a news article. He has since been honorary consul of Japan in Boston, president of the Japan Society of Boston and president of the New England Insurance Finance Corporation.

**Fills Longest Term**

Raymond B. Stevens, New Hampshire lawyer and former student at Harvard Law School, who in 1926 took up where Mr. Crocker left off, held the office until 1934, the longest term of any Siamese "adviser in foreign affairs." He has been, since his return, successively a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, of the Federal Trade Commission and of the United States Tariff Commission, his present post.

Frederick R. Dolbeare, Yale graduate in 1907, secretary of the Geneva Disarmament Conference and determined exponent of disarmament, holds the position today.

An unusually brilliant link between Siam and Boston first came to America in 1916 in the person of Prince Mahidol of Songkla. At the outbreak of the World War he had been a student in a German naval academy at Kiel, where he dined weekly with Kaiser Wilhelm and was a personal friend of Prince Henry of Austria.

**Married Simmons Student**

He took courses in public health at Harvard, and ran over to Simmons College for occasional "dates" with a Siamese student whom he later married.

In 1926 he returned to Boston, this time to enter Harvard medical school. He was of royal blood, Crown Prince of Siam, and one of the richest men in the world—and that summer of 1926 he worked as an unpaid attendant in the outpatient department of the Boston Lying In Hospital, going with ambulances on emergency cases. He often scrubbed floors, cooked and cared for children in homes which could not afford hired help while the mother was away. While at the medical school he lived with his family on a self-imposed annual budget of $1600 in an apartment at 63 Longwood Avenue, Brookline.

**Educated Many Siamese**

At the same time he was supporting from 16 to 20 Siamese students in America yearly, each on the same $1600 allowance—had been doing it since 1917.

To the students and teachers he was simply "Mr. M. Songkla." Professor James at Harvard, his close friend, still remembers his quiet smile when quoting the remark of a medical school teacher: "Songkla, you know you're the only commoner I've ever seen over here from Siam. All the rest are counts or nobles."

This paragon of character and modesty,—Professor James calls him "one of the finest men I've ever known"—was graduated cum laude from Harvard medical school in 1928, returned to his country prepared to take up the reins of government, and on Sept. 24, 1929, passed on in Bangkok. His son Ananda, now 11 years old and studying in Switzerland, is the present King of Siam under a regency.

## $40,000 Fire Sweeps Brockton Fair Stands

BROCKTON, Mass., June 16 (AP)—Three firemen were overcome early today fighting a blaze of undetermined origin which destroyed the grandstand of the Brockton Fair Grounds. Damage was estimated unofficially at between $40,000 and $50,000.

Starting at one end of the stand, which seats approximately 10,000 persons, the blaze was carried by a stiff breeze.

## Senate Confirms Two WPA Directors For New England

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP)—The Senate yesterday confirmed Harold J. Lockwood as director of the Public Works Administration for the states of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont and William J. Maguire as director for Rhode Island.

## Camp Site Set Up For Church Parley

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., June 16—A full-fledged camp ground is one of the elaborate preparations made for the 2000 delegates who are attending the General Council of the Congregational and Christian Churches which opened here today.

A post office has been set up to handle the mail of the conference throng, available rooms have been listed in nearby South Hadley Falls and even in Holyoke; more than 100 waitresses have been engaged. A unit of 130 Boy Scouts selected from troops in the neighborhood has been mobilized to serve as guides and messengers during the conference. The Scouts will have their own camp for the conference period.

## Dolan Paid Bills Of Securities Firm

(Continued from Page 9)

of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, was the next witness. He testified that the original telephone applications for the E. L. Dolan Company were signed by Mr. Dolan and Mr. Quinn.—Mr. Quinn, as attorney. Mr. Cummings told the court that the E. L. Dolan Company had five telephone numbers, two of which were not listed.

On October 24, 1930, he said, the telephone company listed the Legal Securities Corporation under Hancock 1090, 1091 and 1092—the telephone numbers of the Dolan Company.

On January 15, 1931, the Legal Securities Corporation, Mr. Cummings testified, contracted with the telephone company for their own lines.

"Have you any personal knowledge as to who made the entries on your cards?" asked Mr. Farnum.

"That is my writing on the application which was made out by Mr. Quinn," replied Mr. Cummings. "I know him."

Thomas H. Mahony, Mr. Dolan's counsel, objected strenuously to this, but Judge Edward F. Hanify allowed the question.

"Did you put that down in Mr. Quinn's presence?" continued Mr. Farnum.

"No, sir."

Reverting to soliloquy for the moment, Mr. Farnum muttered, "First we have high hopes and then they are dashed."

Mr. Farnum turned to the deposition of Francis P. Gallagher, associate of George B. Gibbons Inc., a bond house, which failed to sell $450,000 worth of City of Paterson bonds to the City of Boston and thereupon sold them to the Legal Securities Corporation. It was through the latter firm that the city had bought the securities—and at a higher price.

"Would you have had any objections," Mr. Gallagher had been asked in the deposition, "to selling the City of Paterson bonds on the same terms to the city as to the Legal Securities Corporation?"

Mr. Mahony again objected.

Judge Hanify took the deposition script from Mr. Farnum, read the answer, smiled and ruled it from the record.

Further reading of the deposition by Mr. Farnum revealed that Mr. Mahony had advised the Gibbons corporation by letter not to give any information to Mr. Farnum's investigation unless court proceedings were instituted. He charged that the case was "a football of politics."

Later still, Harold B. Simpson, last treasurer of Legal Securities Corporation, in a letter to the Gibbons company, said:

"I do not see any reason why you should give any information to Mr. Farnum . . . I prefer to have you refuse to give any information."

A third witness was James H. Collins of Brookline, former employee of the E. L. Dolan Company, who told the court that he worked for Mr. Dolan from 1927 until the spring of 1931.

"After the Legal Securities Corporation was formed there was no change at all that I can remember in reference to activities of various individuals in the Dolan offices," Mr. Collins testified.

Aftedr testifying that he saw "no one save Mr. Supple and Mr. Boles (Thomas J. Boles, a Dolan employee) conductnig the usiness of the Legal Securities business in 1930, Mr. Collins was asked:

"Did Mr. Quinn conduct the buciness?" asked Mr. Dodge.

"No sir, I didn't see him at any time."

Thus the witness directly contradicted Mr. Quinn's statement that he organized, operated and was "the big shot" of the Legal Securities Corporation.

Mr. Collins further testified that Mr. Dolan was at his Congress Street offices frequently, sometimes two or three times a week, in 1930, after five o'clock, but less frequently in 1931. This was during his term as city treasurer.

Mr. Mahony, in cross-examining Mr. Collins, asked: "Have you been paid any money in the preparation of this case?"

"No—not even a promise."

## Becket Protests Half-a-Toot Plan

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Becket, Mass., June 16

HALF a whistle is better than no whistle at all, from one point of view, and, on the other hand, half a whistle is better than two whistles.

Perhaps this was the way the Department of Public Utilities worked out its response to a petition from this town that Boston & Albany engineers be instructed to stop whistling for the Becket crossing.

The department ruled that west-bound locomotives should not whistle for the crossing, which was what the residents requested, but it also ruled that east-bound engines, because of the down grade, should sound their whistles at the crossing—all of which leaves the local quiet-loving citizenry just about where it started.

## Many Veterans Cash Their Bonus Bonds

(Continued from Page 11)

bonds immediately, and use the money to settle old bills or add materially to their well-being.

The 23 certification units in the Boston postal area opened their doors today at 9 o'clock. Acting postmaster Peter F. Tague has announced that they will remain open 12 hours a day until the rush is lessened. After that, veterans may take their bonds to any post office to be certified.

**In Hurry for Cash**

At these units today, veterans seemed in a hurry to part with the bonds which they had been so eager to get last night. Here they surrendered them, received an interim receipt to be held until treasury checks are mailed to them sometime tomorrow or early Thursday.

## Class Day Fete Draws Alumni Back to Harvard

(Continued from Page 9)

be awarded tomorrow by James Rowland Angell, president, with 220 men from this region in the senior class.

Six New Englanders were presented in the honor list of 11 recipients of philosophical orations. These were Jonathan B. Bingham of Salem, Conn.; Thaddeus S. Danowski, Derby, Conn.; Lester J. Kohn, Brookline, Mass.; Berneard C. Rankin, Lowell, Mass.; Robert A. Rosenbaum, Milford, Conn.; and Irving H. Silverman, Hartford, Conn.

Today class reunions were the order of the day in New Haven. Other features on today's program are the annual costume parade to Yale Field where Yale and Harvard will meet in the first of a three-game baseball series.

## 16 Receive Diplomas At Graduation Exercise At Perkins Institution

WATERTOWN, Mass., June 16 (AP)—Seven young women and nine young men received diplomas at the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for Blind today.

Several others received certificates from various departments.

Lucy Julia Nicolais of Newark, N. J., was among those awarded diplomas. She also received a certificate in manual training.

Diplomas were presented by Robert H. Hallowell, president of the corporation. The Rev. George P. Conor, pastor of St. Mary's Church, West Dedham, delivered the commencement address.

## Navy Sends Four Ensigns From Fleet to Tech

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP)—The Navy Department yesterday ordered four ensigns to attend Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.

They are Walter E. Baranowski, from the U. S. S. Kane; Edgar H. Batcheller, from the U. S. S. New Mexico; Charles H. Gerlach, from the U. S. S. Arctic, and Edward R. Tilburne, from the U. S. S. Louisville.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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Manhattan | June 17 | Plymouth | June 23 | June 16, 8:00 pm | June 17, 8:00 am |
| Europa | June 20 | Cherbourg | June 26 | June 20, 1:00 pm | June 20, 8:00 pm |

**To Australia and New Zealand**

| Steamship | Sailings | | Mail Closes Boston | Mail Closes New York |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Monterey | San Francisco | June 23 | June 18, 4:00 pm | June 18, 7:30 pm |
| Monterey | San Pedro | June 24 | June 20, 4:00 pm | June 20, 7:30 pm |
| Maunganui | San Francisco | July 1 | June 26, 4:00 pm | June 26, 7:30 pm |

**To China and Japan**

| Steamship | Sailings | | Mail Closes Boston | Mail Closes New York |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Empress of Canada | Victoria | June 27 | June 22, 4:00 pm | June 22, 7:30 pm |
| Malolo | San Francisco | June 28 | June 23, 4:00 pm | June 23, 7:30 pm |


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| FLAKO PIE CRUST | 2 8 oz Pkgs | 25c |
| VIRGINIA DARE Instant Ade | Bot | 10c |

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LUX — SOAP CHIPS — For All Fine Fabrics — LGE PKG 21c

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(BUFFET SIZE) GRAPEFRUIT - APRICOTS - CHERRIES - PEARS - PEACHES - CRUSHED PINEAPPLE AND PINEAPPLE. 4 8 oz TINS 29c

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| JELL-O | PURE FRUIT FLAVORS | 2 PKGS | 11c |
| BAKER'S COCOA | | ½ LB TIN | 9c |
| HORMEL | VEGETABLE SOUP | 2 PINT TINS | 23c |
| HORMEL | ONION SOUP | 2 PINT TINS | 29c |
| ARMOUR'S | CORNED BEEF HASH | 2 1 LB TINS | 27c |
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| STATLER | TOILET TISSUE | 3 ROLLS | 17c |
| WHEATIES | WHEAT FLAKES | 2 PKGS | 23c |
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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
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PRICES EFFECTIVE IN BOSTON AND VICINITY

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

# News of Art, Music and the Theater

*A Tuesday Page*

## A Popular Uncle Mike

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

THERE must be very few English houses where the beguiling voice of Sir Walford Davies has not been heard enticing listeners "up the garden path" of music. Indeed he is our unofficial radio minister for musical education. No one else has been quite so successful in catching the ear of "ordinary listeners." Now he has written a book entitled "The Pursuit of Music" (London: Nelson. 7s. 6d. net) which will no doubt impel thousands of housewives hastily to dust the keyboards of long shut pianos, so that unaccustomed fingers may pick out the musical illustrations that he himself supplied on the radio. And from a practical point of view it may be remarked that an illustration in the hand is worth two on the radio. Readers are even invited to sing together some of these illustrations but perhaps that is going a little too far—for the neighbors.

The book is divided into five parts and the "pursuit of music" covers such a wide area that only a few salient features can be considered in a review. In his Foreword the author explains that this book "is about music, and music only. That is to say, it can neither be a textbook on how to write music, nor a musical history; neither does it attempt to describe the works or lives of composers who made history. . . . Again, no attempt is made to discuss the subject of musical performance."

* * *

There is a rather clumsy sentence—perhaps the truest in the book—that sticks in the memory: "All music means all that you and I can ever hear it to mean." That which Sir Walford hears it to mean is conveyed—to the extremely limited extent that musical meaning can ever be conveyed through words—with extraordinary ingenuity and clarity. He has even reduced the first movement of a Beethoven sonata and that of Ravel's Sonatine to strange-looking diagrams. But there is no need to be frightened of these for, as every schoolboy knows, diagrams speak a language of their own that can be more illuminating than words.

His aesthetic is peculiarly characteristic of a certain type of English musician. It is faintly tinctured with a quality that a famous foreign virtuoso once defined to the present reviewer as "a certain musical primness and old-maidishness." "Your more academic composers," he added rather libelously, "forever seem to be repeating 'prunes and prisms.'" There was some basis for such an opinion in the English musical proprieties of a generation ago but although the ancestry of Sir Walford's aesthetic is unmistakable, he writes with a very sympathetic eye on the developments of the last 30 years. In fact the more reckless adherents of the "advance-guard" might study with considerable benefit to themselves—to say nothing of their listeners—the closely reasoned sections devoted to key-sense and modern harmony. But there is significance in the early suggestion that "a copy of Beethoven's sonatas, kept continually at hand, will provide the fullest treasure-house of such illustrations for any reader of these pages, if hands and mind are available to make the composer's thought audible." To Sir Walford, Beethoven is the Shakespeare of sound.

* * *

One cannot help but wish that the relations of rhythm and form—using both terms in their widest sense—had been given deeper attention, particularly as chapters are devoted to the affinities of music with poetry, scenery, action and the drama, and a benediction is pronounced upon ballet. But in his "pursuant voyage" the author seems to have missed the profound, fundamental significance of rhythm as a basis—and hence a link—of all the arts. In proof of this, one has only to turn to his rather nebulous analogies with visual art. Is not the "energy" which, in an early chapter, he relates to musical form, really that of vital rhythm? Color, apparently, is not regarded as an essential element in music, for Sir Walford almost completely ignores it. Incidentally this lack of interest is evident in his own orchestral compositions.

The shortest chapter in the book—"The Time-Area, or the 'Musician's Canvas'"—which does not fill two pages, opens out a vista that has been surprisingly neglected by theorists. Here and many other places Sir Walford supplies some extremely valuable hints to "ordinary listeners" on how "to conceive all musical magnitudes as existent on a musical field or Area of Time." This, he assures them, is fairly easy. Readers who have studied the dimensional theories of Hinton and others will find in Sir Walford's clues a new stimulus to explore the "spare-time" facts about music.

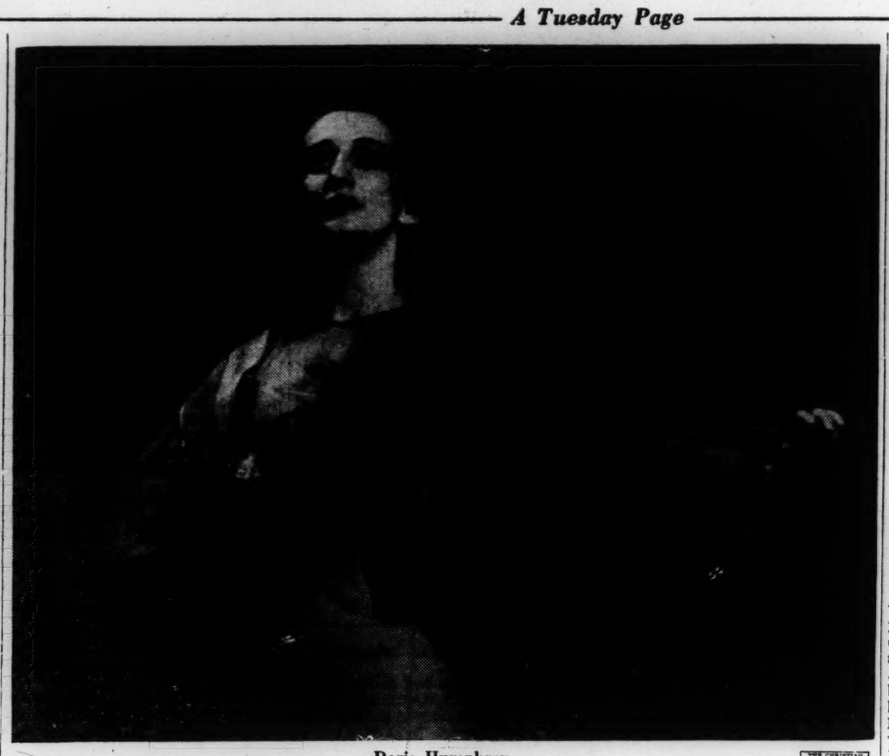
* * *

Many of the alleged mysteries of music are due merely to muddled conceptions. In one sense music is no more mysterious than a turnip. To some the use of the word "spare-time" may, as Sir Walford says, "bring with it a shade of mistiness and momentary discomfort," but any such cloudiness will soon fade out in the light of his clear and simple explanations. He suggests that probably we have become too accustomed "to thinking of time and space, those two inseparables, as apart from each other," and continues, "we do indeed incline to take time for granted when examining things like pictures in space-ways; similarly we take space for granted in looking at things like music in time-ways. And it is specially remarkable how readily we forget that music exists in space at all, because all our interests in it are in space." One may add that if the hypothesis that time is a kind of higher space is admitted, many bewildering theoretical questions about the nature of music are immediately answered. The slow and accelerated motion films of the cinematograph are, as Sir Walford says, already educating the public to better conceptions of space-time.

Again, many readers will be interested in the phenomenon of the Pentatonic, or Gapped scale. Why has it always dominated "the melodic efforts of men everywhere?" Sir Walford follows an example of paleolithic song with one from Wagner's "Ring." Yet he once heard a world-famous composer exclaim, "What is the pentatonic scale?" Does the reader know?

The chapter on Music and Drama will no doubt tempt opera fans "to go up in smoke." It is sufficient to indicate that Sir Walford heartily endorses Parry's opinion that "opera is pretense and fraud." Someone once called an opera an uproar. On this occasion the uproar will not be confined to the stage.

The "mike" is now one of the most eloquent and persuasive missionaries of music and this book, which in many ways deserves the adjective "remarkable," will be invaluable to those listeners-in and even concert-goers who are apt to find that, for them, music goes in at one ear and out at the other.



Doris Humphrey

## Basis and Meaning of Movement

By Margaret Lloyd

I

WHEN the Workshop Group at the Bennington School of the Dance comes under the direction of Doris Humphrey this summer, it will be in the hands of a ripened artist and a great choregrapher. In appraising her achievements, it is useful to look a little way forward and a longer way back, to consider the seasoning experiences, the philosophy of life, that have gone into the making of the dancer.

The following quotations are from a letter I received from Miss Humphrey, in response to my inquiry as to the meaning of movement to her. I have since watched her at performances, at rehearsals, at work in the studio. But I can give no clearer idea of her background that that contained in this simple statement by the dancer herself.

"I trained extensively in all the forms of the dance which were prevalent 20 years ago. When I say all, I mean ALL—folk dance, English and European, clog, interpretive (of music), ballroom (the old and the new), ballet, Indian, Oriental, Spanish, pantomime and character dancing. I had an indefatigable mother who saw to it that I was exposed to everything cultural (her parents were both musicians). It was like a tour of the world in the dance and excellent as a general background.

* * *

"But after all this training, I found that I was completely unexpressed as a person and especially as an American person. All these forms were foreign to the difficult-to-define American feeling (except ballroom and tap, which are American forms) and I had a violent revulsion against them after reaching maturity. I wanted a new dance which would say 'this is me and this is me not pretending to be Mexican or early Italian ballet.'

"There were a number of others who felt as I did, but I did not know them or at least was not in touch with them, except for Charles Weidman. We took a studio together and began all over again, after ten or fifteen years in traditional styles. (Mr. Weidman will conduct the Workshop for Men at Bennington this summer). Mr. Weidman was particularly interested in problems of dance pantomime and masculine movement, and I devoted myself to discovering a general basis for movement, which would, as far as possible, be free of steps and styles. I tried first to analyze movement, not conditioned by idea.

"Standing still before a mirror, I found that first the body began to sway. Then, letting myself go, three things happened. I began to fall, the speed increasing as I went down. The body, in an involuntary effort to resist the fall, made a design. The accent came at the conclusion, when I hit the floor. Out of the substance of this movement evolved an idea. So, starting with movement suggested drama. Later I learned to start with a dramatic idea and devise movements to express it.

* * *

"The body, any organic body, moves all the time. Even when I, a dancer, accustomed to controlling myself, think I am standing still, I am nevertheless making countless movements in order to maintain equilibrium. Only when I am lying down and relaxed does movement almost cease. Of what does this movement consist? Of falling and recovering. The body in all its complicated organization is constantly yielding to and resisting gravity. Why does it not yield to motionlessness, to falling? Because that would be death. The body cannot be constantly balanced, for the same reason. The two great poles between which movement lies are stasis (motionlessness) on the one side and destruction on the other. The most exciting drama in dance movement is that which comes nearest to the danger points—the fall, which suggests destruction, the tense 'hold' or leap, when movement seems to stop.

"In trying to develop a technique from these discoveries, I experimented with balance and unbalance, not as a dancer perfecting a specific movement, but just as an organic unity with a natural relationship to the force of gravity. Three elements in movement were immediately apparent and a fourth was generated by them. They were Design (changing positions made varied patterns in space); Rhythm (accents recurred at definite time intervals); Dynamics (tension varied in degree). In addition to the physical reactions, there was also a metakinesis, there was an emotion generated by the movements. I was aware that none of these elements was new but I had gained a new consciousness of them and I saw that by returning to them, shorn of the elements of traditional dance, I should be able to build new dances which would be true for me. To this end I set myself to develop these natural movements into technique forms and finally, by a process of selection and intensification, into dance compositions.

"Some of the dances employed my new-found technique, yet had a specific meaning. The movements were thereby conditioned to express a certain mood or idea. All my dances are composed through both these avenues of approach—the dramatic way—the movement way. And whatever way they are composed, an ethical point of view determines what I say about myself and my environment. I think this is true of any art, including the art of living. Whether they know it or not, artists 'take sides' when they make the first brush stroke or compose the first measure. That is, they attempt to advance the good life as they see it or they try to annihilate what seems bad to them."

[This is the first of two articles. The second will appear in an early issue.]

## 'The Green Pastures' Filmed

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

New York

UNDER the supervision of Marc Connelly, author of "The Green Pastures," Warner Brothers have completed the film version and soon will release it in special first-run showings. Seen in a private screening, the picture contains every promise of finding a success with discriminating spectators. The picture is in a quieter key than that of the clarion note set by the earlier stage performances of the parts of De Lawd and the Angel Gabriel.

Still unspoiled in its naïveté is the story, with its events visualized as figments of the imagination of a devout Negro Sunday school teacher in the rural deep South. A foreword on the screen emphasizes this point, and the picture frequently recurs to the scene in the schoolroom to keep the spectators reminded that this is but a giving of outward form to episodes in the Old Testament in terms of the people, places and doings of the teacher's neighborhood experience.

Through these primitive symbols shine the reverent impulses that animate his simple fancies and aspirations, and so we have a heaven and earth populated by the Negroes of a miscellaneous countryside not far from a city, permitting the introduction of many types of people, reckless, shiftless, industrious, law-abiding. It is with the restoration of piety and order among the recurrently backsliding people that De Lawd of this fable occupies himself. The action of the story consists of a succession of events devised by Mr. Connelly as having been worked out in the Sunday school teacher's mind to account for his conception of the Deity's change from a God of wrath to a God of mercy.

* * *

Rex Ingram differentiates the parts of De Lawd, Adam and Hezdrel so clearly that one is not conscious of these alternations of character made possible by motion pictures. The now mild Gabriel is well cast, with Oscar Polk keeping always in the vein of obedient service and simple trust. Satisfying in the same way are Eddie Anderson as Noah, Frank Wilson as Moses, George Reed as the Sunday School teacher, Ernest Whitman as Pharaoh, George Randel as the High Priest, William Cumby as the [illegible] of Babylon and Edna M. Harris as Zeba.

No undue over-elaboration has been allowed to mar the simplicity of it all, as directed by William Keighley. The added bits include a pair of Negroes angling for catfish from a cloud. The celestial fish fry is kept within a reasonable acreage, as screen spectacles go, with practically the whole film done inside the studio and proving another triumph for the technical departments that collaborated in composing a vista of woods and plain, with the trees dripping moss. The entrance of the animals into the ark is plausibly done by means of a procession of wagons from a one-ring circus menagerie.

* * *

So naturally does the dove fly into Noah's hand when the ark comes to rest upon Ararat that one accepts the result of what may have been many imperfect trial shots. De Lawd now has territory to walk in and no longer needs the treadmill device of the stage version. The March of the children of Israel seemed less impressive than on the stage, possibly because of the frequent breaking into the mass effect with closeups; but toward the end there is a fine stroke when we see a succession of hands resting in a brief touch of gratefulness upon the shoulder of Moses, who must stay behind on that great day when those who have followed him for 40 years in the wilderness are moving forward to take Jericho.

Among the happiest notes are the closeups of cherubic pickaninnies, the succession of handsome photographic shots, the long furrows of a plowed field, the cloud-dissolves as time transitions and the singing of spirituals by the Hall Johnson Choir. E. C. S.

The National Art Exhibition at Rockefeller Center, New York, runs until July 1, not until mid-July as first announced.

Margaret Sullavan is to appear in "Stage Door," a Kaufman-Ferber comedy to be presented at the Music Box, New York, next season.

John Gielgud is to act Hamlet in New York next season.

## WPA Music in New York

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

AFTER sponsoring concerts in great number and variety, the WPA Federal Music Project of New York City has got round to opera giving. Its first endeavor concists of a double bill of one-act operas, an old and a new, both done in English, which is now running at the Biltmore Theater. The old is Weber's "Abu Hassan," the new Ernst Toch's "The Princess and the Pea." Both have a wonder-tale background, the former being derived from "The Arabian Nights," the latter from Hans Christian Andersen.

"Abu Hassan" is no newcomer to these parts. Originally produced at Munich on June 4, 1811, long before "Der Freischütz," "Euryanthe" and "Oberon" were dreamed of, it reached New York, in an English version, on Nov. 5, 1827. Nevertheless, subsequent performances have been so few and far between that the present writer had never heard it (here or elsewhere) till last week, though the gay little overture occasionally turns up in a concert.

* * *

The opera is a bright and melodious trifle, often a bit Mozartean in manner, yet already showing the specifically German cast of Weber's more characteristic tunes, and the music is suitably wedded to some harmless, if bold, financiering carried on by two lavish spenders of storied Baghdad in the golden prime of the great Haroun-Al-Raschid—in other words, Abu Hassan and his wife Fatima.

Neither musically nor dramatically has the performance of this work equaled that of the Toch piece, though all concerned have labored earnestly at making it go. At the head of the cast are Terry Horne as Abu Hassan and Kathleen Chrisman as Fatima. Paul Vellucci conducts and the pleasing scenery and costumes are from designs by Gerald McGarrahan.

"The Princess and the Pea," by Ernst Toch, who was born in Vienna in 1887, is remarkably well given, to the obvious delight of every audience that witnesses it. Toch's music, while by no means ultramodern, nor especially original either, has fancy and wit, and is especially skillful in respect of its pat and humorous orchestration.

* * *

Then, the absurd little story of the princess who cannot fall asleep on a bed piled high with mattresses and pillows because deep down under the cushioned layers a tiny green pea is too much for her tender flesh pleases the house unreservedly. And quite wild is the joy when she, through her patrician sensitiveness having proved her right to wed the Crown Prince, precipitates a happy solution for a matrimonial problem that has been puzzling the sagest heads of the most serene Court of Nowhere.

In this little work the unctuous comedy of Verna Carega as the Nurse keeps audiences aroar with laughter, and of a generally competent cast Margaret Stevenson as the Queen and Isabel Allen Greims as the Princess do particularly well. The extremely apt English text is by Marion Jones Farquhar.

This opera, too, has been attractively set and costumed by Mr. McGarrahan. Mr. Vellucci and his small orchestra (the Gotham Little Symphony) succeed still better with the score than in "Abu Hassan."

PILCHER
Organs Write for literature. Henry Pilcher's Sons, Inc., Louisville, Ky.

## Looking Over the Moderns

The Significant Moderns and Their Pictures, by C. J. Bulliet. New York: Covici-Friede. $4.

MR. BULLIET'S volume is so provocative—and provoking—that it is a little difficult to give a detached estimate. There are many people who keep asking for a book covering this very ground, and it would have seemed that Mr. Bulliet had done the job compactly, straightforwardly and with the desired supplement of abundant illustrations.

The line of descent of the lesser schools of Modernism from Cézanne is not simple to trace; it takes patience and discernment. It is not easy to control one's excitement about certain phases, one's irritation over others; it is not easy always to distinguish between the charlatan and the authentic artist. But Mr. Bulliet provides further bewilderment by an erratic treatment, sometimes erudite, sometimes impulsive, sometimes gossipy and even vulgar. A queer composite, his volume, relying on such diverse literary sources as Plato and Kiki ("Queen of Montparnasse").

* * *

The "evaluation of the art movement" promised in the blurb turns out to be a number of sketches, short, terse, generally informing. As daily commentator on the arts and student of modern art, this writer does not feel it necessary to serve up the subject in this popularized fashion. Persons seriously interested in art can dispense with the spice and vernacular.

Mr. Bulliet groups his Moderns under titles such as "Giants," which include Cézanne and Renoir and Gauguin and Matisse and Seurat; he brackets Lautrec and Chagall and Modigliani and Rousseau among others under the label, "Solitary Rebels." "The Women" require separate grouping and Mr. Bulliet is very generous to the gentler sex, comparing Laurencin with Sappho, etc. "Rank and File" is the name of a chapter which includes Gris and Picasso and Rivera and many others. What a glib and meaningless title for this group. German Modernism is handled with less vehemence; Italian is handled almost nominally, and Augustus John absorbs all the British honors.

Mr. Bulliet treats Modernism as a completed fact. He traces the beginning, middle and end in this volume, and he attributes the end to two causes, one that the artists have completed all they had to say, the other the crash of 1929, when support for art was reduced. We take it that we must now wait in a prosaic haze of routine and academic performance until the next bolt from the blue, when a new Modernism will proclaim itself.

* * *

Mr. Bulliet's notion of finality seems somehow false. Every age has its Modernism, but that is one phase—experiment, the search for new frontiers. The long list of painters he discusses have exercised curiosity, they have sought in their impulsive ways, and some have found. The next stage is absorption. The artists of the new generation acknowledge this queer heritage and for them there remains the less spectacular job of making a routine of Modernist creation, of employing theories not with a view to achieving novelty, but with the hope of developing a good, solid tradition. The great art epochs have progressed not on continuous discovery, but on the basis of gradual perfecting, repetition, improvement. Raphael was no less great because Massaccio was the first to employ chiaroscuro. Modernism did "smash the tyranny of the Salon," but its virtue lay not alone in demolishing something, but in providing a new and more authentic basis for the artists of coming generations.

Mr. Bulliet acknowledges the background of the past in text as well as photographic reproduction. As well as black and white photography may communicate the idea of modern design and color, the illustrations of this volume offer an adequate evolution of trends and tendencies. It is a question, however, whether the layman can be convinced of the "significance" without the originals. D. A.

## Relativity in Art

Aesthetic Analysis, by D. W. Prall. New York: Crowell. $2.

BECAUSE individual and social taste are ever in fluxion, basic criteria of beauty in art are subject to change, if we are to have an aesthetics of continuous meaning, Professor Prall argues. He is not content with any system that does not deal with contemporary common experience of human beings and he looks for fundamentals that are as significantly relevant to music as to architecture. Masterpieces as data are out of the question if we accept the proposition that great creative art requires great creative powers. "What we may turn to masterpieces for is not to discover the nature of artistic expression, but the nature of greatness."

Any examination of the arts in the light of Professor Prall's approach should be conducive to an increase of modesty in statement of judgments. One should fail less and less often, as critics or commentator, to accompany judgments with proofs of illustration or reference. Indeed, the presence of such proofs is the natural accompaniment of thinking, and their absence tends to confirm a suspicion that the writer or talker is repeating secondhand opinions or even resorting to guesswork, when he is not making some dogmatic utterance representative of a set and traditional viewpoint. A writer does pretty well to get down on paper the best that he knows and thinks, out of his experience, on any given subject.

Probably it is for this reason that pontifical drama criticism has pretty well gone out in recent years. Invective and condemnation no longer persuade persons who have seen Shaw and Ibsen survive the disapproval of a school of nineteenth century taste.

All judgments based upon such variable factors as emotional response and differences in taste must necessarily be relative in result, since the critic in any exact sense may not hope to define any qualitative standards except his own. From such a definition others may form opinions in relation to their own taste. When Wagner ridiculed Beckmesser for counting all the faults in Walther's expressive singing in "Die Meistersinger," he was but implying that the one all-important element in art is the incalculable item of the artist's individual contribution to one or another form of expression that is largely made up of widely shared influences, traditions, methods, experiences.

Professor Prall examines the basis in nature of emotionally used patterns of time, space, form and color and so provides an approach through general experience to the relationships characteristic of the several mediums of expression. In defining aesthetic theories so as to show their functional limitations he makes them the more easily perceptible for those who have not hitherto understood them in this completeness. So understanding, it would be possible for an artist to find full expression within a theory. A critic could orientate himself within a school so long as he understood that a personally congenial choice may not completely be imposed upon the general experience, even while it may serve as an enrichment of that experience.

This book discusses the field of aesthetics, elements and orders of analysis, scales and other abstract patterns as natural basis structures, verse rhythms as temporal patterns, expressed feeling as focus of intelligibility, apprehension and critical evaluation as expressed in structural qualitative standards. E. C. S.

## Exposition Architecture

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

UNTIL Sept. 6 there will continue at the Museum of Modern Art an exhibition of photographs illustrative of modern exposition architecture, which is of particular point in view of the preparations for New York's 1939 world's fair. Also recently opened, to continue until July 12, is an exhibition of photographs, models and plans showing architecture in government housing projects, now being carried out by the Public Works Administration and the Resettlement Administration. The French section of the museum's recently mounted exhibition of modern painters and sculptors as illustrators will be continued on two floors of the museum building until Sept. 6.

Implicit in the exposition section is the hope that the New York fair will manage to survive during the planning period the diversity of motives that so often result either in a hodge-podge architecture or one that is forced by some strong group into some traditional mode that is without contemporary meaning. The museum's statement reads in part: "Because of their temporary nature, not only the actual buildings but the entire plot arrangement of expositions lend themselves readily to architectural experiment. In most cases, however, the variety and multitude of interests that enter into the organization of a world's fair prevent the strongly centralized control for the entire project that would give it unified architectural design. The first modern exposition to vest architectural control in a single man was the Stockholm Exposition of 1930. Designed almost entirely by Gunnar Asplund, it is a successful example of modern principles of architecture applied consistently to the entire plan of an exposition."

* * *

There are seven enlarged photographs in the Swedish section, conveying satisfyingly an idea of the broad surfaces; the acceptance of the function of a building as the inspiration for its design; the use of patterned areas and considerations of the possibilities of light and shade as relief; contrast of textures, foliage and draperies as a natural means of introducing color; the beauty of glass arrangements, and the charms of symmetry and balance. Here is modernism that is not austere and cold because of the pervading sense of rightness and use.

The pavilion "in the new spirit" designed by Le Corbusier for the 1925 Decorative Arts Exposition, Paris, is an absorbing composition in rectangles of varying dimensions, with a circular opening in the ceiling of the forecourt taking on strong accent as a contrasting form. This opening is particularly gracious since it provides a way in which the building could be constructed around an existing tree, in itself an emphasis upon the temporary nature of the structure. In the Antwerp 1930 exposition similarly grateful effects arose out of the capitalization of the temporary element, with the construction of the Finnish pavilion of varnished plywood. Unique in a field where planning is carried out usually upon the bare acres of redeemed land is the photograph of part of the grounds of the Fifth Triennial Exposition of Modern Decorative and Industrial Arts and Architecture, Milan, 1933, where there is the adornment of cypresses, firs and other trees of many decades' growth.

Included in the show are enlarged photographs of the exposition grounds and buildings erected in recent years in Cologne, Brussels, Chicago, Barcelona, Monza, Brno, Vienna, Berlin and Texas.

* * *

The fourth floor of the museum building is given over to government housing, showing, among others, the Carl Mackley Houses in Philadelphia, designed by Kastner & Stonorov and executed under the direction of W. Pope Barney. This project takes care of 284 families under a limited dividend corporation organized by the American Federation of Hosiery Workers. Average rental of $9.35 per room per month pays for electric light, refrigeration, heat and the use of the laundry. Fees for the kindergarten and swimming pool are 5 cents. One of the best features is the wading pool for small children.

Another group shows various aspects of the project at Westfield Acres, Camden, N. J., financed by the Government and sponsored by the Camden Labor Housing Committee, in which American Federation of Labor and Industrial Unions are represented. This will house 598 families.

Other projects illustrated include Langston Terrace, Washington, D. C., to house 317 Negro families of low income; Cedar Central, Cleveland, Ohio, to house 654 low-income families in three-story houses on a site that includes recreation grounds; the Williamsburg Housing Development, New York City, a slum clearance, covering 10 city blocks, to house 1614 families in four groups, each surrounded by a park area; and the suburban resettlement communities at Hightstown and Greenbrook, N. J.

## The Art of Ex Libris

Woodcut Book-Plates, by P. Neville Barnett, Sydney, N. S. W. Privately printed.

IN HIS introduction to this volume, Lionel Lindsay has written: "Dürer's black and Bewick's white line — these are the alpha and omega of all woodcut expression." The former is made with a knife cutting away the surface of a block with grain running lengthwise; the latter is made with a graver on the cross-section of a close-grained plank. The first requires soft wood, the second hard wood. Where the earlier woodcut was accomplished by a craftsman who transferred a design created by an artist, the Bewick white-line method is applied on the block so that the artist works directly on and in terms of the material.

The art of *ex libris* is as old as the seal. As we know it today it descends from the German master engravers who composed appropriate designs. But their plates maintained the metallic quality, the fine, precious handling, while modern plates have evolved in a simplified, broad, bold scheme. The abundant illustrations of Mr. Barnett's book reveal what liberation lies in the new method, once it is free of the early constraint. There is first of all the native feeling of the wood conveyed. Decorative factors are discovered in the nature of the surface, in textural possibilities.

There are examples of *ex libris* from Europe and America, Australia, New Zealand and Japan. The author demonstrates that "there is a dramatic quality in the woodcut raising it insuperably above all illustrative media." Certainly he demonstrates its diversity and flexibility. To us the widespread interest in the medium and the extraordinary vitality of the small designs, created by artists living at such remote corners, indicates that the woodcut today answers a need and responds to a temperament which is peculiarly modern. There is no doubt that its popularity is influenced by the new aesthetics which requires logic, articulateness, simplification. The designer finds he must co-ordinate all the material in a small space, with but few strokes. The exactions of the undertaking sharpen his imagination. Mr. Barnett has done a fine job which is the result of devotion to the subject and conscientious exposition.

Schools—Colleges Home Study

# College Youth Studies the Government at Close Range

Parents — Teachers Students

*A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page*

## With Senators to Aid

### *Students Illustrate Texts by Field Trips*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

New York

SUPPLEMENT classroom study with practical observation and students will not leave colleges to find a wide discrepancy between the world and the classroom.

Have students of social science observe at first hand the Government in action and the processes of law after they have read them described in textbooks, and a more informed and intelligent citizenry will accept the responsibilities of a democratic government. So, at least, believes Dr. Louis A. Warsoff, assistant professor of government and sociology at Brooklyn College, New York, where class instruction is followed up with field trips to Congress, the United States Supreme Court, City Hall, the day and night courts and penal institutions.

"Students would not fly to other extreme forms of government," said Dr. Warsoff, "if they really knew and could observe their own in operation. By visiting both houses of Congress, the students see and hear the representative and sectional opinions that make up the complexion of our country and get their first idea of the nature and implications of democratic government. Governments have to be studied relatively for their merits."

### *Field Trip To Washington*

During the mid-semester vacation Dr. Warsoff took 160 upper-classmen of the college who had had their year's course in government on a five-day trip to Washington. Each student received a schedule and annotated guide to aid his observations, for on his return to college discussion was to follow.

The students were on hand to see the striking gavel open the sessions of both houses sharply at 12 noon. No textbook had ever made so vivid to them the seating plan of Congress or how the political parties were lined up: the majority party to the Speaker's right; the other party to the Speaker's left. It was pointed out to them that seniority of service determined seats within the party.

How the Congressmen addressed one another, not by name, but "The Senior Senator of Utah," and how a member addressed himself to "Mister Speaker" when he wished the "floor yielded" to him interested the students.

Many features were brought out that the classroom overlooked. Students observed that a State Representative could speak only an hour while a Senator could talk indefinitely. They had learned in class that a vote may be taken by vive voce, rising for a tally clerk's count, and a recorded vote; but for the first time they saw the advantages of the roll-call vote in getting accuracy and showing the constituency.

A more realistic view of Congress was obtained that led to a great deal of questioning when students observed the absence of Congressmen and indifference of those present during the speechmaking from the floor.

They followed up the procedural aspects of the introduction of bills. They saw how bills were put into the clerk's basket by Congressmen, how a money bill was relegated to the revenue or appropriation committee, or a navy bill to the naval committee, etc. This brought up the whole question of committees and how the political parties work through their committeemen. They attended the Democratic and Republican caucuses and watched the pigeonholing or "killing" of bills, and the amending of bills by the committees.

The difference of such terms as "adjournment" and "recess" was sharply brought out when the students heard the committee try for several days to get a motion of adjournment during the discussion of the Wagner-Costigan bill.

In the caucus rooms they met and talked with Congressmen and had an opportunity of appraising their law-making representatives at first hand. In the evenings they were addressed by Senator Robert La Follette of Wisconsin, Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, Senator Millard G. Tydings of Maryland, Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota, Senator Robert Wagner of New York, getting a diversity of discussion of national problems as well as different shades of thinking.

"By getting an opportunity to meet their national legislators and hear them talk on problems confronting the country, students become alert to the vital need of men of foresight and leadership in Congress," Dr. Warsoff pointed out. "It will make them more discriminating when they are ready to go to the polls and more alive to the part they can play for sounder government."

On their visit to the United States Supreme Court they viewed the nine judges hearing cases and cross-examining lawyers on the constitutional legality of such statutes passed by Congress as the AAA, the Gold Decision, the Minimum Wage Law and the Guffey Coal bill.

During their Washington tour the students also visited the Treasury Department, the Departments of Agriculture and Interior, the Printing Office, the medical buildings and White House.

What they have observed of value and beneficial application to their own undergraduate life, they have adopted. In their own student government at the college, they use the political party system which places responsibility on a group of people when an elected candidate does not fulfill an office his platform promises.

### *Organized Forums*

The conviction that both sides of any case must be heard for an objective decision has been so impressed on their minds by their trips that they have organized forums to hear and discuss national and international problems from different viewpoints. This year they have listened to such international problems discussed as the Italo-Ethiopian war and the Sino-Japanese situation by native partisan speakers of both sides invited to the college.

One senior became so intensely concerned over the problem of the nationalization of armament after hearing the Munitions Investigation Committee and Senator Nye in Washington that she wrote a graduate thesis on the subject.

When municipal government is studied in the classrooms, trips are made Tuesdays and Fridays to the meetings of the Board of Aldermen and Board of Estimate.

When the administration of justice is taken up, students sit in on the sessions of night and day court to observe the protection afforded persons; they visit penal institutions and study records, in attempting to get at the causes of crime. They study police methods in the apprehension of prisoners. At Sing Sing and the penitentiary measures to avoid the repetition of crime are observed and defects of the prison system pointed out.

Dr. Warsoff is convinced that all studies in the social sciences should be related to life, "otherwise you leave students with ideals garnered from the classroom to be disillusioned by conditions as they actually are."

BEATRICE STERN

**At Brooklyn College, Classroom Instruction in Government Is Combined With Practical Observation in Field Trips to Congress, the United States Supreme Court, City Hall, the Courts and Penal Institutions. At Upper Left the Students Are Setting Out for Washington. Upper Right—They Are Being Addressed on the Protection of Minority Rights by Senator Millard G. Tydings of Maryland. Below—They Are Hearing Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, on the Need for International Peace**

## For Improvement in College Writing

### *Report Concludes Present Composition Courses Often Inadequate*

Schenectady, N. Y.

AMERICAN colleges fail to teach their students to write well enough to meet the ordinary demands of business and society, is the conclusion of a report released from the press by Dr. Burges Johnson of Union College and Dr. Helene Hartley of Syracuse University. Based on investigations carried on for three years with a generous grant from the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, the entire report consists of six pamphlets on various aspects of the teaching of English in American schools.

The title of the sixth publication is "Written Composition in American College; a Study of Several Aspects and the Test of a Method of Teaching."

Drawing their conclusions in the summary of their report, Dr. Johnson and Dr. Hartley said: "The rank and file of college graduates are not adequately trained in the use of the written word. Gifted teachers of composition have devoted their efforts too exclusively to the nursing of gifted young writers, or of selected groups with a vocational objective. There is no evidence that the gifted ones might not progress quite as fast and as far under their own steam; and that the ones with a vocational objective might not better learn their writing techniques in the shop after graduation. Such advanced writing groups are curricular luxuries, pleasurable to teache. and student, though the profit is undetermined and indeterminable."

The definite recommendations for the correction of the situation include changes in curriculum during most of the four college years. Revitalization of freshman courses in English, in which both composition and literature are taught, was urged.

"They have lost the strength they once borrowed from the neighboring Latin classroom, which lent a stateliness of style and a precision of diction acquired through the discipline of constant translation from Roman authors. They are flooded by hordes who come from high schools overcrowded by students lacking the background of cultured homes and the tradition of good English speech."

Journalism courses have appropriated some of the best devices for injecting life into composition, the report said, "and cheapened them by an effort to imitate some of the worst manners of the press."

"The fact remains that the teacher will achieve the best results who is most sincerely interested in the progress of his students as individuals, and most intelligently interested in the art of written expression," the report stated in regard to methods of teaching composition.

It pointed out, however, that teachers and administrators concerned with "English composition" are likely to imagine too sharp a distinction between types of writing, allowing the objective to determine the definition. They may dwell too much on the phrases, "written communication" and "self-expression through writing," imagining the two classroom activities to be as distinct in their processes as philosophy and mathematics. But written communication is nothing more than an effort to find the most satisfactory word for an idea, and the most effective arrangement of words; satisfactory and effective not only to the writer but also to the reader, even if the reader be only oneself.

". . . It is in the tendency to separate these two sorts of writing into tight compartments that has often led to the destruction of whatever life may be left in the freshman or high school composition course; and to the over-emotionalizing of the work in creative writing classes and other small groups of the elect."

The entire investigation was based on a three-year survey, which included consultation with men in almost all fields of business and the professions, the setting up of experimental classrooms in Syracuse and the questioning of psychologists on subjects in the field of creative writing.

All those questioned were almost unanimous in declaring present training in writing inadequate, and the investigation into methods of teaching indicates that the "experimental" method has proved most beneficial. Inquiries were also made into the special field of journalism and the teaching of journalistic writing.

The full set of six reports contains the following titles: "Written Composition and Characteristics of Personality," "An Outline of an Inquiry Now Being Made at Syracuse University," "Good Writing," "Creative Writing," and "Classes in Journalistic Writing and Journalism."

## For More Co-operation

**Our Youth Round Table**
**Meets Every Tuesday**

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

OUR first speaker is by now an old friend of the Round Table, for she has been attending since it started and has spoken before. We are glad to have word again from Alabama —Chairman.

* * *

Alabama

Dear Chairman and Round Tablers:

The statement of Miss E. W. M. of New Jersey that she has been somewhat disappointed in not finding as many discussions as characterized the early days of the Round Table expresses a sentiment that I too have shared lately. After all, we are a *Round Table*. If I remember rightly, our chairman announced at the beginning that adult readers would be keeping up with our letters to see the trend of youth's thinking on current problems, etc., and we don't want to let "our public" all the way down, do we? I feel safe in saying that since the majority, anyway, of the members of the Round Table realize the infinite, inexhaustible source of all ideas and are daily endeavoring to challenge, rather than submit to any sort of limitation, surely they won't listen to the argument that they haven't any valuable, inspiring, or helpful ideas to offer.

It seems to me that one of the most joyous discoveries a person can make is that each one has a distinct contribution to make to the world, and that there is really plenty of opportunity for all and therefore no need for elbowing or anxious competition. It was the thought of rivalry and envy that caused the unfortunate Cain and Abel incident. As then, there is now the definite need for us to regard others as co-workers rather than competitors; when we are making the constant effort to hold up each other's hands, the little green-eyed monster cannot triumph.

One of the things a much-admired adult friend has taught me is we shouldn't hesitate to express our sincere recognition of merit in people for fear of "spoiling" them. Honest, generous praise of another's achievement is a little habit we all need to practice more, because those words of friendly encouragement may have untold value in influencing someone to carry on. A very beautiful bit of philosophy was expressed by Irene Dunn in an interview which appeared in a recent Magazine Section of the Monitor: "We all ought to be willing to do things for each other, even for competitors. There is lots of room at the top, more than is ever used, and we might as well help each other upward."

Thanks again to those who were inspired to add this department to the Monitor.

Miss E. P.

* * *

Missouri

Dear Chairman:

I feel that I owe the Round Table a "thank you note" for all the enjoyment I have had this winter from reading your column and corresponding with one of its contributors.

I hope the Round Table will retain its two-fold purpose, namely, discussions and correspondence. Both of these activities are inspiring. We have all heard that letter-writing is a "lost art." I wish that those who believe this could read a few Round Table letters. My English correspondent (whom I gained through the Monitor) and I have so much to write that we find our letters spreading to eight or ten pages before we realize it.

In view of the great pleasure this correspondence has afforded me, may I suggest that the little paragraph explaining how to write to each other be re-inserted at the close of the column. I have noted its omission from the last issues. New readers sometimes need a little encouragement to write. The little explanatory note seemed to offer just that.

Recently a Round-Tabler suggested that we give native sketches of our own localities. May I initiate the practice by taking you on a "personally conducted tour" of my own Kansas City, Missouri?

First of all, there are two Kansas Cities—one in Missouri and another just across the Kaw River in Kansas. The one in Missouri is by far the larger city. Situated at the junction of two rivers—the Missouri and Kaw—its site is beautifully hilly. Several of the highways entering Kansas City command gorgeous hilltop views of the city's sky line. The older part of the city hugs the river bank; the newer part spreads away to the south where we find a lovely home district noted for its beauty. In the spring the residence sections are a blooming bower of white spirea, or bridal wreath. Nearly every lawn has a profusion of these shrubs. I have heard that no other city has spirea in such great quantities. For nearly a month each spring we are literally blanketed with white.

Kansas City is proud of its new architectural gems: a beautiful art gallery, a new post office, and a vast municipal auditorium. My tour must not leave out the airport, nor Swope Park, nor Cliff Drive. All of these developments are dear to every Kansas Citian's heart.

I hope this little "tour" has helped to dispel all mistaken notions that all Kansas Citians live in Kansas, and that wild Indians roam about these parts. (I have known some easterners who held such erroneous ideas, but of course they weren't Monitor readers.)

In closing, may I send best wishes to all those who are so earnestly striving for temperance, peace, and world friendship. My interests are heartily with you. Today's thinking youth, with standards aloft, cannot fail of success.

(Miss) K. B.

* * *

We are glad to run again the directions for correspondence, which are added below. We agree with both speakers today, that the Round Table is a good place in which to exchange ideas and broaden outlooks, and that it also provides opportunity for making friends in other parts of the country and the world. Such friendships your Chairman feels can prove of genuine value to the world through bringing about greater fellowship, broader vision and a kindlier attitude to all mankind.

Cheerio . . .

*Chairman*

**When You Write to Each Other**

When you write for the first time to a Round Table member, you do not, of course, know the full name and address. We don't divulge it, for we think it fair that each Round Tabler have the privilege of giving it out or withholding it. This is for your protection as well as ours.

Having written your letter, put it into an envelope and stamp it. Then put on—in *pencil*, please—the initials and state of the person to whom you are writing it. Send this in another envelope to Chairman of the Youth Round Table, Education Page, The Christian Science Monitor, 1 Norway Street, Boston, Mass., enclosing your name and address, or one of the friendly little notes that your Chairman enjoys getting. We will put on the complete name and address and forward the letter.

## On Economic Issues of Campaign

BARBARA FRANCES WOOTTON, the British economist, will be one of the resident leaders at the Summer Institute for Social Progress at Wellesley, it is announced by Dr. Colston E. Warne of Amherst, who is to head the institute faculty this year.

With "The Economic Issues Behind the Campaign Headlines" as its general theme for lectures, round tables and forums, the institute will hold its fourth annual conference for men and women of all vocations July 4 to 18 on the rolling country campus of Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.

Mrs. Wootton, author of "Plan or No Plan," is distinguished as the only woman member of the British delegation to the World Economic Conference, and will lead one of the public evening forum meetings, a symposium on "How Can We Avoid War?"

George L. Barnes of Boston, ex-president of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, will be one of three forum speakers who will answer the question, "What Are the Great Issues Before the American Electorate?" from the point of view of business, labor and the Government. Frank L. Palmer, editor of the Peoples' Press and leader in the Radio Electrical Workers' Union, will voice the labor standpoint and the Government will be represented by a speaker from the Roosevelt Administration.

The forum series will be opened by T. Z. Koo, Chinese statesman, writer and leader of the World Student Christian Federation. He will be followed by George H. Gallup, director of the American Institute of Public Opinion, who will speak on "Straw Votes Which Show Which Way the Election Wind Blows."

"The institute welcomes men and women to its membership who are typical representatives of their vocations," says Dr. Warne. "The conference is open to business men, professional men and women, housewives, social workers, leaders in civic clubs, bankers, industrial workers and farmers. Through this cross-section membership the conference will seek to pool the practical experience and dramatize the conflicts of opinion of the people of a typical community—a cross-section of America meeting to talk America over.

Resident leaders who have already been announced are Alfred D. Sheffield, professor of Group Leadership at Wellesley College; Ordway Tead, lecturer in Personnel Administration at Columbia University; and Clair Wilcox, chairman of the Economics Department of Swarthmore College.

In addition to the regular afternoon round tables offered by the faculty the following round tables of three sessions each will be given: "The Ethical Problems of the Investor," led by Benjamin Graham, manager of an investment trust and lecturer on investments at Columbia University; "Security for the Professional Worker," led by Albion Hartwell of the Russell Sage Foundation and secretary of the Interprofessional Association; "Trade Union Problems," led by Olive McClung Broadbent, secretary of the Union of the Shoe and Allied Craftsmen of Brockton; and "Changing Ideas of War," led by Dr. Emily Hickman, professor of history at the New Jersey College for Women and chairman of the International Relations Committee of the National Board of the Y. W. C. A.

Detailed programs and membership application blanks may be obtained from the chairman of the admissions committee, G. L. Osgood, 14 West Elm Avenue, Wollaston, Mass.

## In Praise of the Browsing Room

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Evanston, Ill.

I HAVE just discovered the easiest way in the world to add to my education. This may be done by spending an afternoon a week in a certain room in the library of a great university, a room where studying is actually prohibited! Yet, life in all parts of the world through all the ages of recorded and unrecorded history may be studied there under the tutelage of no teacher other than one's own curiosity.

This room is called the "Browsing Room" of the Charles Dearing Library of Northwestern University, in Evanston, Ill., a beautiful room with deep, comfortable chairs, foot stools, and racks of books that literally beckon the "browser" to glance through them. It is but one of many such rooms that are being built in the libraries of many of the universities throughout the country, in response to the growing demand for more "informal" methods of education.

Within easy reach of the students are the open shelves of books, tales of travel in foreign lands, biographies of the great men in history, choice poetry from the pens of world-famous poets, and novels from the East and West. One needs but to glance into the Browsing Room any afternoon or evening to realize the popularity of this innovation. The quiet absorption of readers is ample testimony as to its effectiveness.

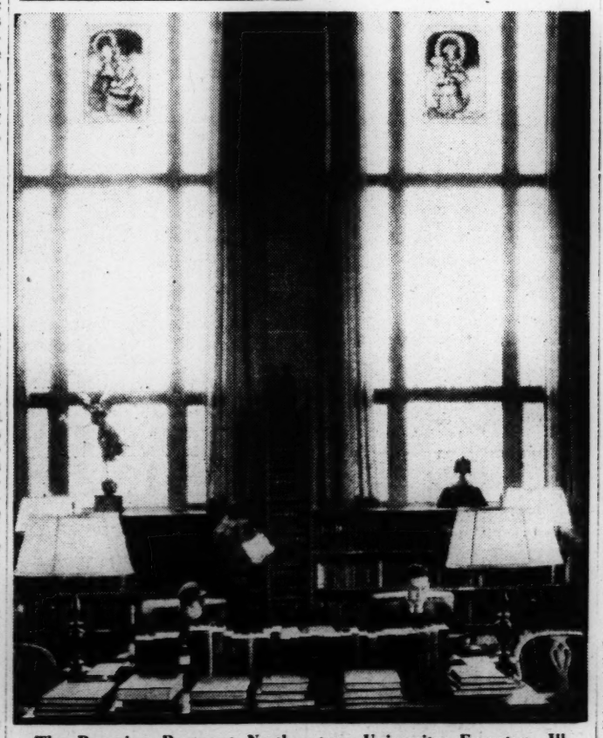
Yes, it is true that no studying of textbooks is allowed. But that rule is almost useless—there is no need to employ it! A friend of mine went into the Browsing Room one afternoon with the intention of continuing a novel which he had been reading. Before he had started reading that book, his attention was captured by a number of books containing prize-winning photographs. He never opened the novel that afternoon. Instead he spent five hours fascinated by this new "find." Now, he is an excellent amateur photographer and has won several prizes at shows.

One of the librarians told me about a co-ed whose generous uncle was taking her to Sweden for her summer vacation. She spent several evenings in the Browsing Room, reading travel books. But, instead of becoming more interested in Sweden, she found the Far East more attractive and finally persuaded her uncle to take her to China, rather than Sweden!

Many college students complain that they have no time to read anything but their lessons, yet several students that I know read a chapter a night in their favorite book after their studying for the evening is over. By this method they have been able to keep up with the best and latest literature.

The chief blessing of this quiet haven in a busy university, I have discovered, is its ability to acquaint students with subjects foreign to their fields of concentration. Modern art, Chinese poetry, great feats of engineering, the solved mysteries of science, and personal commentaries of statesmen all await the browser's eager eyes.

R. B.



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Listed Stock Quotations

# Stocks Are Firm, With Strength in Many Divisions of List

Commodity and Money Markets

## Rails and Steels Feature Advance In Stock Market

NEW YORK, June 16 (AP) — The rails contested steels and specialties for leadership in today's stock market, and gains of fractions to 2 or more points were recorded by the favorites.

Stimulation was found in domestic industrial developments. The Washington tax controversy tended to promote trading conservatism and dealings were slow.

J. I. Case, near the final hour, was a lone gainer of more than 6 points. Others prominent on the advance included Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, Delaware & Hudson, New York Central, United States Steel, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Bethlehem, Deere, du Pont, Coca-Cola, Woolworth, Allied Stores, Firestone, Chrysler, General Motors, Western Union, Consolidated Edison, North American, United Corp. and Radio.

Douglas Aircraft and Auburn lost 1 each and many issues were virtually unchanged.

The late tone was firm. Transfers approximated 750,000 shares.

Italian and French loans advanced fractions to about a point in the bond market today.

Shortly before noon Rome 6½s, Milan 6½s, Italian 7s and French 7½s were among the gainers. Momentary abatement of labor difficulties in France and the gradual recession of the recent Italo-Ethiopian trouble provided a background for buying of these issues.

In the domestic corporate group, rails were mixed. They were small gains in Canadian Pacific debenture 4s, and Erie 5s, with losses of fractions to around a point for Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, St. Paul 5s and Southern Pacific San Francisco Terminal 4s.

Allis Chalmers 4s and International Paper 5s moved off a little as American Rolling Mill 4¼s and International Hydro Electric 6s rose slightly.

The U. S. Government group was quiet. Treasury 4s edged forward while the 3¼ of 1914 were down about three thirty-seconds. With the exception of a modest loss in federal farm mortgage 3s of 1949, the government-guaranteed sector was inactive.

Banking quarters said speculative interest in bonds remained low and that they look for quiet ahead.

Political uncertainties both at home and abroad have left some buyers reluctant to move into bonds, while the height of prices in some divisions have also tended to curtail interest, analysts said.

## Pound Sterling Hits New High Since 1934

*By the Associated Press*

The pound sterling jumped to a new high since Aug. 29, 1934, in New York foreign exchange dealings today.

Demand for the pound, prompted by continued political and labor unsettlement in France, pushed the currency up ⅝ of a cent to $5.04¼. In earlier London trading the dollar had closed at 5.03¾ to the pound.

New York dealings in the French franc found that unit unchanged at 6.58¾ cents. This compared with an earlier Paris dollar rate equivalent to 6.583 cents to the franc.

Other currencies were steady against the dollar.

## Foreign Markets

*By the Associated Press*

London—Dealings in today's stock market were extremely dull and prices moved irregularly due to lack of supporting orders. Gilt-edged securities, foreign bonds and industrials were weak, with silk and tobacco shares in supply. Aside from strength in Royal Dutch and Rio Tintos shares, the oil and mining sections were also heavy.

Paris—Government bonds exhibited a firmer tone in the Bourse. Industrial shares, rentes and international issues remained quiet but steady. The market closed irregular with trading on a small scale.

Liverpool—Cotton futures were dull but higher, Manchester reporting a good inquiry for cloth with the turnover broadening.

## Boston Stocks

June 16, 1936
(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon)

| Div. in $ | | High | Low | Last | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| .. | Am Pneumt pf | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | 4¼ |
| 5.00 | Boston Elevated | 67½ | 66 | 67½ | 66 |
| .. | Bos & Me A St | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| .. | Bos & Me C St | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| .. | Bos & Me pr pf | 20½ | 20 | 20 | 20¾ |
| .. | Cliff Mining | 1 | 1 | 1 | 75c |
| 4.50 | Eas G & F pr pf | 72 | 71⅞ | 71⅞ | 73½ |
| .. | East Mass R | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| .. | East Mass R pf | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| .. | East Mass R pf B | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | 15½ |
| .. | Eastern S.S | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 8.00 | Edison Elec | 160 | 159½ | 160 | 159¼ |
| .. | First Nat Stores | 47⅜ | 46⅜ | 47 | 47⅜ |
| .. | Isle Royal | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| .. | Loew's Bos | 73¾ | 73¾ | 73¾ | 105¾ |
| .. | Maine Cent | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| .. | Mass Util Assn | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2 |
| 6.00 | N E Tel & Tel | 124 | 123 | 123 | 124 |
| 7.00 | Old Colony RR | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24½ |
| .80a | Reece But H | 21 | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ |
| .40 | Shawmut Assn | 11½ | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11½ |
| 4.00 | Torrington | 99½ | 98¾ | 98¾ | 99½ |
| .. | Utah M & T | 70c | 67c | 70c | 66c |
| 2.50a | United Shoe M | 87½ | 87¼ | 87¾ | 87¼ |
| 1.50 | United Shoe M pf | 40¾ | 40¾ | 40¾ | 40¾ |
| .. | Warren Bros | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8¾ |

a—exclusive of extras.

## Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

| | Open | High | Low | Last | Chg | Net |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Wheat** | | | | | | |
| July | .87⅛ | .88½ | .86¾ | .88 | + | ¼ |
| September | .88½ | .89⅞ | .88 | .89½ | + | ½ |
| December | .90 | .91¾ | .89½ | .91¾ | + | ½ |
| **Corn** | | | | | | |
| July | .61⅞ | .62⅜ | .61¾ | .62⅜ | + | ⅜ |
| September | .59½ | .59¾ | .59 | .59¾ | + | ¼ |
| December | .54⅛ | .54¾ | .53⅝ | .54¾ | + | ⅜ |
| **Oats** | | | | | | |
| July | .26 | .26 | .25⅝ | .25⅞ | + | ⅛ |
| September | .26⅜ | .26¾ | .26⅜ | .26⅝ | + | ¼ |
| December | .28¼ | .28¼ | .27⅞ | .28⅛ | — | ⅛ |
| **Rye** | | | | | | |
| July | .57 | .57½ | .56⅛ | .57⅜ | + | ¼ |
| September | .57¾ | .58¼ | .56⅞ | .58⅛ | + | ⅛ |
| December | .59⅛ | .59¾ | .58½ | .59⅜ | + | ⅛ |

| | High | Low | Last | Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Winnipeg Wheat** | | | | Net |
| July | .79⅛ | .77⅝ | .78⅝ | —¼ |
| October | .79⅝ | .78⅛ | .79⅛ | —¼ |
| December | .80 | .78⅝ | .79⅝ | —½ |

**Hide Futures**
(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

| | Open | High | Low | Last | Chg | Net |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| December | 12.22 | 12.22 | 12.22 | 12.22 | +.09 | |

## Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

| †1936 High | Range Low | Stock and Div. in $ | High | Low | Last June 16 | Last June 15 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 74¾ | 59 | Acme Steel (3*) | 65½ | 65½ | 65½ | .. |
| 13⅞ | 9⅝ | Adams Express (.10b) | 11½ | 11¼ | 11⅛ | 11⅜ |
| 35⅜ | 17⅞ | Adams Millis (¾) | 20¾ | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | 20 |
| 28 | 22⅛ | Addressograph (.60) | 26¼ | 26⅛ | 26¼ | 25¾ |
| 21½ | 1⅛ | Advance Rumely | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ |
| 68¼ | 58 | Air Reduction (1¶) | 68⅜ | 68⅛ | 68½ | 68¼ |
| 6⅛ | 2 | Airway Elec App | 4⅛ | 4 | 4 | 4¼ |
| 17⅜ | 13¼ | Alaska Juneau (.60¶) | 14 | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | 14⅛ |
| 4⅜ | 2½ | Alleghany Corp (h) | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 30¾ | 12⅜ | Allegh pf ww xxx (h) | 23 | 22 | 23 | 22½ |
| 39¼ | 29¼ | Allegheny Steel (1) | 31½ | 31 | 31½ | .. |
| 208 | 157 | Allied Chem (6) | 199½ | 196½ | 199½ | 198 |
| 28⅜ | 23½ | Allied Mills (1) | 25 | 24½ | 24½ | 25½ |
| 10½ | 6¾ | Allied Stores | 10⅞ | 10⅜ | 10 | 10¼ |
| 83 | 69 | Allied Stores pf (5) | 83⅜ | 83¼ | 83⅜ | 83¼ |
| 50½ | 35⅜ | Allis Chalmers (1) | 46¾ | 46 | 46⅝ | 46 |
| 5⅜ | 2⅞ | Amal Leather | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 125½ | 75 | Amerada (2) | 94¼ | 93 | 94 | .. |
| 55½ | 42½ | Am Bank Note (½b) | 43 | 42½ | 42¾ | 42½ |
| 50⅞ | 40 | Am Brake S&F (1.60) | 47¼ | 47 | 47¼ | .. |
| 130½ | 124 | Am Brake S&F pf (5¼) | 130 | 129 | 130 | 129 |
| 134½ | 113¾ | Am Can (4*) | 130⅝ | 129¼ | 130⅝ | 130 |
| 44 | 20 | Am Car & Fdry | 36 | 35⅜ | 36 | 35¼ |
| 73¼ | 57⅝ | Am Car & F pf | 67½ | 67¼ | 67½ | 67¼ |
| 58¾ | 31 | Am Chain | 49½ | 49 | 47½ | 49 |
| 32⅝ | 22½ | Am Cor Alcohol | 21⅞ | 21¾ | 21⅞ | .. |
| 24½ | 16¼ | Am Crystal Sugar | 23⅜ | 22½ | 23½ | 23¼ |
| 96¼ | 89 | Am Crys Sug 1pf (6) | 97½ | 97¼ | 97¼ | 97¼ |
| 5 | 3½ | Am Encaustic T (h) N | 4¼ | 4 | 4½ | 4⅜ |
| 37¼ | 25 | Am & For Pow 6 | 30¼ | 30¼ | 30¼ | 29⅝ |
| 43 | 29¾ | Am & For Pow pf | 35⅜ | 33⅞ | 35¼ | 33⅞ |
| 9¾ | 6½ | Am & For Pow | 7⅞ | 7½ | 7⅞ | 7½ |
| 18½ | 12 | Am & For Pw 2pf | 15¼ | 14½ | 15¼ | .. |
| 8⅞ | 5¾ | Am Hide & L | 6¼ | 6⅛ | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 41½ | 37 | Am Home Pr (2.40) | 39½ | 39¼ | 39¼ | 39¾ |
| 4⅜ | 3 | Am Ice | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ |
| 24 | 17¼ | Am Ice pf (2) | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ |
| 13¾ | 9⅝ | Am International | 10½ | 10 | 10 | 10½ |
| 36¼ | 23⅛ | Am Locomotive | 28 | 26¾ | 28 | 27 |
| 95½ | 66 | Am Loco pf | 78 | 77 | 78 | 76 |
| 29⅞ | 21 | Am Mach & Fy (.80) | 24¾ | 24 | 24¾ | 24¼ |
| 15 | 10 | Am Mach & Met (¾) | 12½ | 12¾ | 12½ | 12½ |
| 35⅞ | 27 | Am Metal | 29 | 28⅞ | 29 | 28½ |
| 13½ | 7½ | Am Power & Lt | 12¼ | 11¾ | 12½ | 11⅞ |
| 53¾ | 36⅝ | Am P&L 5% pf (2½) | 53⅝ | 52⅞ | 53⅝ | 52¾ |
| 63¾ | 43 | Am P&L 6% pf (3) | 63 | 62 | 63 | 62¼ |
| 27⅜ | 18¾ | Am Radiator | 21½ | 21⅛ | 21⅜ | 21⅜ |
| 34 | 25¾ | Am Rolling Mill (1.20) | 28 | 27⅜ | 27⅝ | 27⅝ |
| 27 | 18 | Am Seating vtc | 21¾ | 21¾ | 21¾ | .. |
| 91½ | 56¾ | Am Smelt & Ref (2) | 78⅞ | 78⅜ | 78⅝ | 78¼ |
| 33⅜ | 20½ | Am Steel Fdries | 30¾ | 30 | 30⅝ | 31 |
| 36 | 26 | Am Stores (2) | 28 | 28 | 28 | .. |
| 61⅛ | 48¼ | Am Sugar Ref (2) | 53 | 52⅝ | 52⅝ | 53½ |
| 26⅜ | 20¾ | Am Sum Tobacco (1¶) | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | 24 |
| 178 | 149½ | Am Tel & Tel (9) | 164½ | 163¼ | 163¼ | 168⅝ |
| 102½ | 87 | Am Tobacco (5) | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | 94½ |
| 104 | 88½ | Am Tobacco B (5) | 97¾ | 97 | 97¾ | 97 |
| 11⅝ | 6⅝ | Am Type Fdrs (h) | 10⅜ | 9⅞ | 10⅜ | 10⅝ |
| 25¼ | 15⅜ | Am Wat W & E | 24⅜ | 23⅝ | 24⅜ | 23⅝ |
| 11½ | 7¾ | Am Woolen | 9¾ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ |
| 70¾ | 54¾ | Am Woolen pf (2) | 69¼ | 68¼ | 68¼ | 69½ |
| 2 | ¾ | Am Writ Pap (h) | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| 7¾ | 3⅜ | Am Zinc Lead&S | 4 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ |
| 393⅛ | 228 | Anaconda Cop (1½) | 34¾ | 33¾ | 34 ¾ | 34 |
| 26⅜ | 15½ | Anchor Cap (.60) | 19¾ | 19½ | 19½ | 19⅝ |
| 50 | 37 | Archer Daniels (1¶) | 41¾ | 41¾ | 41¾ | .. |
| 7⅜ | 4⅜ | Armour Ill | 4⅞ | 4¾ | 4⅞ | 4¾ |
| 62⅝ | 47¼ | Armstrong Cork (1½) | 56⅛ | 55½ | 56⅛ | 56¼ |
| 15 | 7½ | Arnold Constabyle (½) | 12⅜ | 12¼ | 12⅜ | 12¼ |
| 17¾ | 12⅞ | Asso Dry Goods | 18 | 17½ | 17⅝ | 17 |
| 86⅜ | 59 | Atchison T&SF (2e) | 75½ | 73 | 75⅛ | 73 |
| 105 | 90¾ | Atchison pf (5) | 105¾ | 105⅜ | 105⅜ | 106½ |
| 35¾ | 21⅜ | Atl Coast Line | 25 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| 35⅛ | 28⅜ | Atl Refining (1) | 28⅜ | 28 | 28 | 228 |
| 115 | 111⅜ | Atl Refining pf A (4) | 113 | 114¾ | 115 | 114¼ |
| 73 | 48 | Atlas Powder (2*) | 61 | 60¼ | 60¼ | 61 |
| 30⅛ | 16½ | Atlas Tack (1¼) | 16¼ | 16 | 16 | .. |
| 54¼ | 26⅜ | Auburn Auto | 30¼ | 29¾ | 30 | 31 |
| 10⅛ | 6 | Austin Nichols | 5¾ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ |
| 7¾ | 4⅜ | Aviation Corp Del | 5¾ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ |
| | | —B— | | | | |
| 6⅞ | 3 | Baldwin Loco (h) | 3⅜ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 54½ | 29½ | Baldwin L pf (h) | 40 | 39¾ | 39¾ | 40 |
| 34¼ | 21 | Balt & Ohio pf | 25¾ | 25¼ | 25¾ | .. |
| 24¼ | 15⅞ | Balt & Ohio | 18¾ | 18⅛ | 18¾ | 18¼ |
| 49¾ | 41⅞ | Bangor & Aroos (2½) | 43 | 43 | 43 | .. |
| 20¾ | 13¼ | Barker Bros | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ | .. |
| 20 | 14⅛ | Barnsdall A (.60*) | 16¼ | 15⅞ | 16 | 15¾ |
| 18¾ | 17 | Bayuk Cigar (2¼) | 17½ | 17⅜ | 17½ | 17¼ |
| 114¾ | 110 | Bayuk Cigar pf (7) | 110¼ | 110¼ | 110¼ | 110¼ |
| 26 | 18 | Beatrice Cream (1½e) | 23 | 22¾ | 23 | 23 |
| 96 | 85 | Beech-Nut Pack (3*) | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | 93 |
| 31¾ | 21⅝ | Bendix Aviation (1e) | 28½ | 27¾ | 28½ | 27⅞ |
| 24⅜ | 20 | Beneficial Ind Ln (1½¶) | 21⅞ | 21⅜ | 21⅞ | 21⅛ |
| 57¼ | 48 | Best & Co (2*) | 54½ | 54⅛ | 54½ | 54⅝ |
| 63¾ | 45¾ | Beth Steel | 55 | 53½ | 55 | 53½ |
| 8⅞ | 116⅛ | Beth Steel 5% pf (1) | 17¼ | 17⅛ | 17¼ | 17⅛ |
| 120¼ | 110 | Beth Steel7% pf (7) | 114 | 114 | 114 | 114 |
| 48 | 23 | Bigelow Sanford (½b) | 35⅞ | 35⅞ | 35⅞ | 36 |
| 20¼ | 14¾ | Blaw Knox (.20b) | 16⅛ | 15⅞ | 16⅛ | 15⅞ |
| 26½ | 16⅞ | Boeing Airplane | 23¼ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | 23¼ |
| 63⅛ | 46¼ | Bohn Alum & Br (3) | 49⅞ | 49⅞ | 49⅞ | 50 |
| 100½ | 80⅛ | Bon Ami A (4) | 88 | 86 | 88 | 85 |
| 45 | 39⅜ | Bon Ami B (2½) | 40½ | 40 | 40 | 40½ |
| 30¼ | 25⅜ | Borden (1.60) | 29⅛ | 29 | 29⅛ | 29 |
| 83½ | 64 | Borg Warner (3) | 77 | 76 | 77 | 76 |
| 18⅞ | 13½ | Bridgeport Brass (.40) | 14⅞ | 14 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ |
| 64⅞ | 43¼ | Briggs Mfg (2*) | 50⅜ | 49½ | 50⅜ | 49⅝ |
| 69 | 48 | Briggs & Strat (3) | 51½ | 51½ | 51½ | .. |
| 48½ | 41 | Bristol Myers (2*) | 43¾ | 43¾ | 43¾ | .. |
| 50½ | 40¼ | Brooklyn Man T (3) | 49 | 48¾ | 48¾ | 48¾ |
| 104 | 97¼ | Brooklyn M T pf (6) | 102¾ | 102¼ | 102¾ | 102½ |
| 12¼ | 4½ | Brooklyn Queens | 9⅛ | 8½ | 8⅝ | 9¼ |
| 51½ | 33½ | Brooklyn Q pf (3g) | 40 | 40 | 40 | .. |
| 56½ | 44½ | Brooklyn Un Gas (3) | 49 | 48⅞ | 49 | 48¼ |
| 13 | 8⅛ | Brunswick Balke | 9 | 8¾ | 9 | 11 |
| 14¼ | 8⅞ | Bucyrus Erie | 10⅞ | 10⅝ | 10⅞ | .. |
| 20⅛ | 13½ | Bucyrus E cv pf | 16½ | 16¼ | 16½ | .. |
| 15⅞ | 8⅜ | Budd Mfg | 11¼ | 11 | 11¼ | .. |
| 14 | 8⅜ | Budd Wheel | 10⅜ | 10¼ | 10⅜ | 10⅛ |
| 31⅛ | 20¾ | Bullard (1¼b) | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ | .. |
| 28¼ | 11½ | Bulova Watch | 25½ | 25 | 25½ | 24¾ |
| 11½ | 7¾ | Burroughs Add (.60) | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26½ |
| 33¼ | 25 | Bush Terminal (2) | 25⅞ | 14¾ | 11¾ | .. |
| 11 | 8 | Bush Terminal deb (h) | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | .. |
| 24⅞ | 14⅛ | Bush T Bldgs pf ct | 17 | 17 | 17 | 16¼ |
| 6⅝ | 2⅜ | Butte Cop & Zinc | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4⅜ |
| 25¼ | 16½ | Byers | 19½ | 18 | 19½ | 17¾ |
| 74 | 54⅛ | Byers pf | 59½ | 54¾ | 55½ | 54⅛ |
| 29 | 22 | Byron Jackson (1) | 28 | 27½ | 27½ | 28¼ |
| | | —C— | | | | |
| 37⅜ | 30¼ | Calif Packing (1½) | 31 | 30¾ | 30¾ | 31 |
| 14 | 6 | Calumet & Hecla (¼b) | 9¾ | 9⅜ | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| 40½ | 30 | Campbell Wy&C (1¶) | 33½ | 33 | 33½ | 33 |
| 16½ | 10⅝ | Canada Dry | 14⅞ | 14¾ | 14⅞ | 14⅝ |
| 16 | 10⅞ | Canadian Pacific | 12½ | 12¼ | 12½ | 12⅜ |
| 43½ | 37 | Cannon Mills (2) | 38½ | 38½ | 38½ | 38½ |
| 9¾ | 6¾ | Carriers Gen (.20) | 7 | 6¾ | 7 | 6⅞ |
| 179½ | 92½ | Case Thresh | 183⅜ | 177 | 183⅜ | 174 |
| 142 | 96 | Case Thresh pf (7) | 140 | 140 | 140 | 770⅜ |
| 79 | 54¾ | Caterpillar Trac (2) | 77 | 76¾ | 77 | 76⅜ |
| 32½ | 21¾ | Celanese Corp (½b) | 25¼ | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24⅝ |
| 31½ | 19 | Celotex Co | 25¾ | 25⅛ | 25¾ | 25½ |
| 58 | 47¾ | Cerro de Pasco (4) | 54¾ | 53⅞ | 54⅜ | 54¾ |
| 10¼ | 8¼ | Certain-Teed | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | 9¾ |
| 21 | 19½ | Champion P & F (1) | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ |
| 65¼ | 22¼ | Checker Cab Mfg | 58 | 58 | 58 | .. |
| 74½ | 59 | Chesapeake Corp (3) | 68¼ | 68 | 68¼ | 68½ |
| 61 | 51 | Ches & Ohio (2.80) | 58¾ | 57⅞ | 58⅛ | 58 |
| 6¼ | 2⅞ | Chi & E Ill pf (1) | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | .. |
| 3⅜ | 1¼ | Chi & G* West (h) | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 8⅛ | 4 | Chi & Gt W pf (h) | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6½ |
| 31¾ | 25⅜ | Chi Mail Order (1½) | 28⅞ | 28⅛ | 28½ | .. |
| 4⅞ | 2½ | Chi & N'western (h) | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 20½ | 12⅛ | Chi Pneu Tool | 15⅜ | 14¾ | 15⅜ | .. |
| 56 | 40¾ | Chi Pneu T pf | 45⅞ | 45⅞ | 45⅞ | .. |
| 31¾ | 19¾ | Chi Yellow Cab (2) | 27½ | 27 | 27½ | 26⅞ |
| 11⅜ | 7 | Childs Company | 8¾ | 7⅝ | 8¼ | 7⅝ |
| 103⅞ | 85½ | Chrysler (6) | 98½ | 96¼ | 98⅛ | 96¼ |
| 72⅜ | 43¾ | City Stores | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | 6¾ |
| 46⅛ | 23¾ | Clark Equipment (.80) | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ |
| 46 | 35 | Cleve Graph Br (1¶) | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ | 37⅝ |
| 101½ | 84 | Coca Cola (2) | 101 | 99¾ | 101 | 99¾ |
| 20½ | 13¼ | Colgate-Palm-P (1⅔) | 14 | 13¾ | 13⅞ | 14 |
| 51⅝ | 39½ | Collins & Aikman (2) | 45½ | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| 112 | 107¼ | Collins & A pf (7) | 110 | 110 | 110 | .. |
| 24¾ | 8¼ | Colonial Bea Oil | 21½ | 20⅝ | 21½ | 20¼ |
| 9¾ | 3⅜ | Colo F & Ir (h) | 5¼ | 5 | 5¼ | 5 |
| 49 | 24 | Colo F&I pf (h) | 28¾ | 25¾ | 26¾ | .. |
| 36¼ | 21½ | Colo & Southern | 33½ | 33 | 33 | 33½ |
| 21⅝ | 14 | Columbia Gas (.20b) | 20⅝ | 19¾ | 20⅝ | 20⅛ |
| 45½ | 31 | Columbia Pic vtc (1¶) | 35 | 34½ | 35 | 34¾ |
| 51¼ | 42½ | Columbia P pf (2¾) | 44 | 44 | 44 | .. |
| 134 | 94 | Columbian C vtc (4¶) | 126 | 126 | 126 | 125½ |
| 64¾ | 44 | Comm Credit (3) | 61¾ | 61¼ | 61½ | 61¾ |
| 82¾ | 55 | Comm Inv Tr (3.60*) | 69 | 67⅞ | 68 | 68 |
| 110½ | 97 | Comm I Tr pf (4¾) | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107⅛ |
| 24⅝ | 15⅞ | Comm Solvents (.60) | 16 | 15¾ | 16 | 16 |
| 63⅛ | 46¼ | Comwlth & So | 49⅞ | 49⅞ | 49⅞ | 50 |
| 100½ | 80⅛ | Bon Ami A (4) | 88 | 86 | 88 | 85 |
| 45 | 39⅜ | Bon Ami B (2½) | 40½ | 40 | 40 | 40½ |
| 30¼ | 25⅜ | Borden (1.60) | 29⅛ | 29 | 29⅛ | 29 |
| 83½ | 64 | Borg Warner (3) | 77 | 76 | 77 | 76 |
| 18⅞ | 13½ | Bridgeport Brass (.40) | 14⅞ | 14 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ |
| 64⅞ | 43¼ | Briggs Mfg (2*) | 50⅜ | 49½ | 50⅜ | 49⅝ |
| 69 | 48 | Briggs & Strat (3) | 51½ | 51½ | 51½ | .. |
| 48½ | 41 | Bristol Myers (2*) | 43¾ | 43¾ | 43¾ | .. |
| 50½ | 40¼ | Brooklyn Man T (3) | 49 | 48¾ | 48¾ | 48¾ |
| 104 | 97¼ | Brooklyn M T pf (6) | 102¾ | 102¼ | 102¾ | 102½ |
| 12¼ | 4½ | Brooklyn Queens | 9⅛ | 8½ | 8⅝ | 9¼ |
| 51½ | 33½ | Brooklyn Q pf (3g) | 40 | 40 | 40 | .. |
| 56½ | 44½ | Brooklyn Un Gas (3) | 49 | 48⅞ | 49 | 48¼ |
| 13 | 8⅛ | Brunswick Balke | 9 | 8¾ | 9 | 11 |
| 14¼ | 8⅞ | Bucyrus Erie | 10⅞ | 10⅝ | 10⅞ | .. |
| 20⅛ | 13½ | Bucyrus E cv pf | 16½ | 16¼ | 16½ | .. |
| 15⅞ | 8⅜ | Budd Mfg | 11¼ | 11 | 11¼ | .. |
| 14 | 8⅜ | Budd Wheel | 10⅜ | 10¼ | 10⅜ | 10⅛ |
| 31⅛ | 20¾ | Bullard (1¼b) | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ | .. |
| 28¼ | 11½ | Bulova Watch | 25½ | 25 | 25½ | 24¾ |
| 11½ | 7¾ | Burroughs Add (.60) | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26½ |
| 33¼ | 25 | Bush Terminal (2) | 25⅞ | 14¾ | 11¾ | .. |
| 11 | 8 | Bush Terminal deb (h) | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | .. |
| 24⅞ | 14⅛ | Bush T Bldgs pf ct | 17 | 17 | 17 | 16¼ |
| 6⅝ | 2⅜ | Butte Cop & Zinc | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4⅜ |
| 25¼ | 16½ | Byers | 19½ | 18 | 19½ | 17¾ |
| 74 | 54⅛ | Byers pf | 59½ | 54¾ | 55½ | 54⅛ |
| 29 | 22 | Byron Jackson (1) | 28 | 27½ | 27½ | 28¼ |
| | | —C— | | | | |
| 37⅜ | 30¼ | Calif Packing (1½) | 31 | 30¾ | 30¾ | 31 |
| 14 | 6 | Calumet & Hecla (¼b) | 9¾ | 9⅜ | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| 40½ | 30 | Campbell Wy&C (1¶) | 33½ | 33 | 33½ | 33 |
| 16½ | 10⅝ | Canada Dry | 14⅞ | 14¾ | 14⅞ | 14⅝ |
| 16 | 10⅞ | Canadian Pacific | 12½ | 12¼ | 12½ | 12⅜ |
| 43½ | 37 | Cannon Mills (2) | 38½ | 38½ | 38½ | 38½ |
| 9¾ | 6¾ | Carriers Gen (.20) | 7 | 6¾ | 7 | 6⅞ |
| 179½ | 92½ | Case Thresh | 183⅜ | 177 | 183⅜ | 174 |
| 142 | 96 | Case Thresh pf (7) | 140 | 140 | 140 | 770⅜ |
| 79 | 54¾ | Caterpillar Trac (2) | 77 | 76¾ | 77 | 76⅜ |
| 32½ | 21¾ | Celanese Corp (½b) | 25¼ | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24⅝ |
| 31½ | 19 | Celotex Co | 25¾ | 25⅛ | 25¾ | 25½ |
| 58 | 47¾ | Cerro de Pasco (4) | 54¾ | 53⅞ | 54⅜ | 54¾ |
| 10¼ | 8¼ | Certain-Teed | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | 9¾ |
| 21 | 19½ | Champion P & F (1) | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ |
| 65¼ | 22¼ | Checker Cab Mfg | 58 | 58 | 58 | .. |
| 74½ | 59 | Chesapeake Corp (3) | 68¼ | 68 | 68¼ | 68½ |
| 61 | 51 | Ches & Ohio (2.80) | 58¾ | 57⅞ | 58⅛ | 58 |
| 6¼ | 2⅞ | Chi & E Ill pf (1) | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | .. |
| 3⅜ | 1¼ | Chi & G* West (h) | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 8⅛ | 4 | Chi & Gt W pf (h) | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6½ |
| 31¾ | 25⅜ | Chi Mail Order (1½) | 28⅞ | 28⅛ | 28½ | .. |
| 4⅞ | 2½ | Chi & N'western (h) | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 20½ | 12⅛ | Chi Pneu Tool | 15⅜ | 14¾ | 15⅜ | .. |
| 56 | 40¾ | Chi Pneu T pf | 45⅞ | 45⅞ | 45⅞ | .. |
| 31¾ | 19¾ | Chi Yellow Cab (2) | 27½ | 27 | 27½ | 26⅞ |
| 11⅜ | 7 | Childs Company | 8¾ | 7⅝ | 8¼ | 7⅝ |
| 103⅞ | 85½ | Chrysler (6) | 98½ | 96¼ | 98⅛ | 96¼ |
| 72⅜ | 43¾ | City Stores | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | 6¾ |
| 46⅛ | 23¾ | Clark Equipment (.80) | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ |
| 46 | 35 | Cleve Graph Br (1¶) | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ | 37⅝ |
| 101½ | 84 | Coca Cola (2) | 101 | 99¾ | 101 | 99¾ |
| 20½ | 13¼ | Colgate-Palm-P (1⅔) | 14 | 13¾ | 13⅞ | 14 |
| 51⅝ | 39½ | Collins & Aikman (2) | 45½ | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| 112 | 107¼ | Collins & A pf (7) | 110 | 110 | 110 | .. |
| 24¾ | 8¼ | Colonial Bea Oil | 21½ | 20⅝ | 21½ | 20¼ |
| 9¾ | 3⅜ | Colo F & Ir (h) | 5¼ | 5 | 5¼ | 5 |
| 49 | 24 | Colo F&I pf (h) | 28¾ | 25¾ | 26¾ | .. |
| 36¼ | 21½ | Colo & Southern | 33½ | 33 | 33 | 33½ |
| 21⅝ | 14 | Columbia Gas (.20b) | 20⅝ | 19¾ | 20⅝ | 20⅛ |
| 45½ | 31 | Columbia Pic vtc (1¶) | 35 | 34½ | 35 | 34¾ |
| 51¼ | 42½ | Columbia P pf (2¾) | 44 | 44 | 44 | .. |
| 134 | 94 | Columbian C vtc (4¶) | 126 | 126 | 126 | 125½ |
| 64¾ | 44 | Comm Credit (3) | 61¾ | 61¼ | 61½ | 61¾ |
| 82¾ | 55 | Comm Inv Tr (3.60*) | 69 | 67⅞ | 68 | 68 |
| 110½ | 97 | Comm I Tr pf (4¾) | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107⅛ |
| 24⅝ | 15⅞ | Comm Solvents (.60) | 16 | 15¾ | 16 | 16 |
| 63⅛ | 46¼ | Comwlth & So | 49⅞ | 49⅞ | 49⅞ | 50 |
| 100½ | 80⅛ | Comwlth & S pf (3) | 70⅛ | 69 | 70⅛ | 69¾ |
| 44½ | 32⅜ | Congoleum Nairn (1.60) | 34¼ | 33⅞ | 34¼ | 33½ |
| 20 | 10 | Conn Ry & Lt | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | .. |
| 85 | 72¼ | Consol Cig ppf ww (6½) | 80 | 80 | 80 | .. |
| 38⅝ | 27¼ | Consol Ed NY (1) | 37¼ | 36½ | 37⅛ | 36½ |
| 6½ | 3⅞ | Consol Laundries | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ |
| 15¼ | 11½ | Consol Oil (1¼b) | 12½ | 12¼ | 12⅜ | 12¼ |
| 1⅜ | ⅜ | Consol Textile (h) | ½ | ½ | ½ | ½ |
| 26¼ | 15¾ | Container n | 17⅛ | 17¼ | 17¾ | 17½ |
| 19⅜ | 10¾ | Cont Baking A | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15½ |
| 2¾ | 1⅝ | Cont Baking B | 1⅞ | 1¾ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| 87¼ | 67½ | Cont Can (3) | 78 | 77½ | 78 | 77⅝ |
| 24⅜ | 18 | Cont Dia Fibre (2) | 19⅝ | 19⅜ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ |
| 46 | 35½ | Cont Insurance (1.20*) | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 3 | 2⅛ | Cont Motors | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2½ | 2⅜ |
| 38½ | 28⅛ | Cont Oil (1) | 29 | 28⅞ | 28⅞ | 28¾ |
| 46 | 29 | Cont Steel (2) | 33 | 32⅜ | 33 | 31 |
| 69 | 55¼ | Corn Exchange (3) | 59¾ | 59½ | 59½ | 59¾ |
| 81⅝ | 68½ | Corn Products (3) | 81 | 81 | 81 | 80¾ |
| 40⅞ | 29 | Coty | 4⅝ | 4 | 4⅜ | .. |
| 8¼ | 4¾ | Cream of Wheat (2) | 36¼ | 36¼ | 36¼ | 36¼ |
| 27¼ | 15⅝ | Crosley Radio (½b) | 25½ | 25 | 25½ | 25¼ |
| 63¾ | 43⅜ | Crown Cork & S (1) | 56¾ | 55½ | 56¾ | 56½ |
| 103⅜ | 71¼ | Crown Zeller vtc | 7⅞ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| 21⅜

Business and Industry

# Bull Market in Cocoa Results From Record Consumption

Commerce and Finance

## Demand for Cloth Up in All Lines And Prices Rise

By A. A. Talmage
*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 16—Buying activity which enlivened primary cotton goods markets a week ago broadened into a general covering movement this week. Demand for gray goods to cover fall requirements swept through practically every section of the coarse goods market, and orders in very substantial volume were placed, some of them running through the balance of the calendar year. Prices advanced fractionally all along the line.

Manufacturers showed a disposition to accept forward orders very freely. Many mills now have unfilled orders on their books sufficient to absorb their plant output for weeks to come. Practically the entire available stocks of quick-delivery goods have been disposed of during the last three weeks, and in some constructions the spot situation has become so tight that quick goods command a sharp premium.

**Mills in Good Position**

The week's activity is estimated at considerably in excess of twice the current week's loom output, and this volume comes on top of two previous weeks of market activity, which results in placing the mills in a very comfortably sold position. Many mill representatives are now accepting August and September business, and some mills are unable to offer any delivery earlier than mid-August.

Reports coming in concerning the results of the National Cotton Week promotion are extremely favorable and many of the selling campaigns have continued through the past week, giving the summer cottons selling season a flying start which should make itself felt in additional calls for gray goods for quick replenishment of emptied shelves.

It was the sheeting division of the market that led in volume of business done this week, and the activities were shared in good measure by practically every width and every construction. Converters were buying heavily for bleaching and dyeing purposes, bag manufacturers were covering their early Fall requirements, coated fabric interests were taking in considerable quantities of goods and engaging further yardage for fall delivery, and many other industrial consumers were in the market for goods deliverable through the balance of the year. Prices moved up moderately but seldom gained more than a sixteenth or an eighth of a cent, over the previous week's quotation.

**Print Cloths Active**

Print cloths ran a close second in volume of sales for the week, and all the standard constructions shared in the activity. The 39-inch 4.75-yard 68x72s sold in good volume early in the week at 6⅛ cents but later moved up to 6¼ cents and were held firmly there in today's market.

Narrow print cloths were also showing some improvement and were being taken in large quantities at levels an eighth of a cent or more over those of the previous week.

Carded broadcloths were sold in large quantities, with 100x60s, moving up from 7⅛ to 7¼ cents on heavy sales, while the 80x60s brought 6 cents after previous sales, an eighth lower, and seemed to be firmly established at the 6 cents level.

Osnaburgs and drills were moving in liberal quantities, some for early deliveries and some for early fall shipment.

Fine fabrics made from combed yarns did not share the activity of the coarse goods division except in a very minor way.

Rayon mixtures were getting much attention, but spun rayon combinations with wool or with cotton were the feature of the novelty market and were being offered on a sampling basis in infinite variety of weave and wide variety of yarn styles.

## Rural Retail Sales Increase in May

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, June 16—General merchandise sales in small towns and rural areas for May on a daily average basis increased in dollar volume 21½ per cent above those for May, 1935, and were 42 per cent above those for May, 1934, according to preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, based on rural chain-store and mail-order sales.

Sales for May increased about 1 per cent from April in contrast to the usual decline at this season of the year. The seasonally adjusted index, therefore, rose to 113½ for May, on the basis of 1929-31 as 100, from 110 for April and 106½ for March.

Sales for the first five months of the year were 10½ per cent above those for the corresponding period of 1935."


**WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS**

*In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts*

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank | June 18 |
| Blackstone Savings Bank | June 22 |
| Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank | July 1 |
| Franklin Savings Bank | July 1 |
| Massachusetts Savings Bank | July 1 |
| Boston Penny Savings Bank | July 10 |
| Home Savings Bank | July 10 |
| Union Savings Bank | July 10 |
| Warren Institution for Savings | July 10 |
| Dorchester Savings Bank | July 15 |
| East Boston Savings Bank | July 15 |
| Eliot Savings Bank | July 15 |
| Institution for Savings in Roxbury | July 15 |
| Wildey Savings Bank | July 15 |
| *Other Massachusetts Savings Banks* | |
| County Savings Bank, Chelsea | June 20 |
| Grove Hall Savings Bank | June 20 |
| Cambridge Savings Bank | July 1 |
| Medford Savings Bank | July 1 |
| Somerville Savings Bank | July 1 |
| Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank | July 6 |
| Brookline Savings Bank | July 10 |
| Cambridgeport Savings Bank | July 10 |
| North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge | July 10 |
| East Cambridge Savings Bank | July 13 |


## $60,000,000 3½ P. C. Issue of Texas Corp. Offered by Syndicate

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, June 16—An issue of $60,000,000 15-year 3½ per cent debentures of the Texas Corporation will be made today through an underwriting group of 48 investment houses headed by Dillon, Read & Co. Other underwriters include Brown Harriman & Co., Inc., Lehman Brothers, Mellon Securities Corporation, The First Boston Corporation, Blyth & Co., Inc., Edward B. Smith & Co., Lazard Freres & Co., Inc., Lee Higginson Corporation, Dominick & Dominick, Field, Glore & Co. and Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc. The debentures, which are due June 15, 1951, are priced at 100, plus accrued interest.

Net proceeds from the sale, together with treasury funds will be used by th corporation for the redemption on Oct. 1, 1936, at 101 of $60,000,000 convertible sinking fund 5 per cent gold debentures, due 1944, now outstanding.

On completion of the financing and of the refunding operation, the funded debt of the Texas Corporation will consist of the new 3½ per cent debenture issue and $25,000,000 of notes of a subsidiary, maturing serially to 1941, and bearing interest rates from 1½ to 3½ per cent.

The indenture covering the new issue provides that on or before Dec. 15, 1941, and semi-annually thereafter, $1,250,000 is to be made available to purchase bonds at or below par, any portion of the purchase fund not used for such purchase to revert to the corporation. The indenture further provides that the corporation may turn in bonds at par in lieu of cash purchase fund payments. The issue is redeemable as a whole or in part by lot, at any time, on or before June 15, 1941 at 103; and at lower prices, not less than par, thereafter to maturity.

Texas Corporation net production of crude oil in 1935, according to the prospectus totaled 37,726,854 barrels. Outlets in the United States and Canada include 2040 bulk stations and approximately 42,000 retail outlets, substantially all of the latter being operated by others than subsidiaries.

Banking Executive

Wide World

**Henry Verdelin**
Of Minneapolis, Minn., Elected as President for 1936-37 of the American Institute of Banking at the Convention of the Institute Held at Seattle, Wash., Last Week

## Drought Sears Dakotas' Spring Wheat Fields

BISMARCK, N. D., June 16 (AP)—Dought seared spring wheat fields in portions of North and South Dakota today, threatening crop failures for the third successive yea.

In North Dakota, leading spring wheat producing state, observers saw in prevailing conditions a repetition of the 1934 drought. Last year rust ruined many acres of wheat.

Three other states in the spring wheat belt were optimistic. Nebraska termed its crop in "fine shape." Minnesota and Iowa prospects were listed as fair to good.

In North Dakota, rainfall averaged 2.13 inches below nomal to June 1.

## News Notes—South America

*(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)*

**Use for Locusts**—Locusts which cause crop damage running into millions annually, particularly in South America, South Africa, southern Europe, the Near East and elsewhere, have been turned to profitable use in Argentina by the Government's agricultural agency. More than 4500 tons of locusts were gathered by ranchers last year and turned over to receiving stations where after being dried they were ground into meal for use as fertilizer. When in the "hopper stage" locusts are caught by building barriers or fences too high for them to hop over. After striking the barrier they fall into trenches where they are gathered and shipped to grinding plants.

**Construction**—A comprehensive program of road building in Argentina prepared by the National Highway Department has just been approved by the President of the Republic. The entire project calls for a total expenditure of $90,000,000 to be expended over a period of five years. It is expected that the program will be completed by the end of 1938 and that proceeds from the gasoline tax will more than cover the amount required.

**Demand for Autos**—Chilean automotive market has shown a progressive expansion during recent months. Accelerated demand began in the latter part of 1935 and has continued throughout the first months of this year. Total motor vehicle imports into Chile in 1935 amounted to 1585 passenger cars and 372 truck chassis compared with 700 passenger cars and 183 truck chassis in 1934. The feature of the market during the past year was the steady replacement of old models by new units.

**Textile Education**—The growing interest in domestic production of textiles in Chile has caused the Government of that country to approve a course of studies of the textile industry to be pursued in the schools operated under the direction of the Office of Industrial and Mining Instruction. The course will consist of instruction in spinning, weaving, finishing and dyeing. Chile's textile industry has enjoyed notable expansion in the past few years. Production of woolen cloth in 1935 amounted to 3,869,000 square meters, a total about double that recorded in 1932. Chilean exports of textiles are relatively negligible.

**Uruguayan Auto Demand**—The Uruguayan motor vehicle market is approaching the level of predepression years. Aggregate imports of motor vehicles of all kinds during the first quarter of the current year totaled 676 units compared with 281 units during the like period of 1935, an increase of 141 per cent. Inasmuch as stocks on hand are very low at the present time, imports may be considered actual sales. American motor vehicles normally account for approximately 95 per cent of Uruguayan imports.

**Uruguay Sales to U. S.**—United States purchases of Uruguayan products have increased sharply during the current year as compared with 1935. Shipments to the United States from Uruguay in the first four months of 1936 were valued at $5,448,965 compared with $1,592,411 in the like period of 1935, an advance of 242 per cent. In this four-months' period, exports amounted to 78 per cent of the total shipments in the full year of 1935.

**Radio Progress**—Notable progress in the field of radio broadcasting in Brazil has been recorded during recent years. In 1931 there were only 23 broadcasting stations operating in the country and the majority of these stations were poorly equipped and offered little in the way of studio programs. At the close of 1935, the number of stations had increased to 57 of which about 20 were well equipped for both studio and record broadcasts.

**International Fair**—An international sample fair will be held in Rio de Janeiro from Oct. 12 to Nov. 15 of this year. This is the only fair of an international character which will take place in Brazil during 1936.

**Petroleum Output**—There has been a continued upward trend in petroleum production in Peru. Crude petroleum produced in Peru is primarily for export. Out of a total production of 17,066,482 barrels in 1935, 9,987,656 barrels were exported compared with a production of 16,314,380 barrels and exports of 9,459,184 barrels in 1934. Output of refinery products also registered an appreciable advance during the past year. Refinery output is chiefly for local consumption. Consumption of motor and aviation gasoline in Peru in 1935 totaled 18,903,179 gallons (U. S.) compared with 15,642,188 gallons in 1934.

**Cotton Exports**—Exports of cotton, including linters, from Peru during 1935 totaled 350,000 bales of 500 pounds each compared with 300,000 bales in the preceding year and established a new high record for exports of cotton from that country. Shipments of cotton to Great Britain decreased considerably in 1935. Germany, Japan, Belgium and India increased takings of cotton in 1935 compared with 1934 by 11 per cent, 8 per cent, 2 per cent and 2 per cent respectively.

**Air Service**—Commercial aviation made notable progress in Colombia during 1935. The SCADTA Air Lines, which serve Colombia, carried 22,505 passengers during 1935, an increase of 125 per cent compared with 1934. The number of kilometers flown over scheduled routes increased from 1,305,940 in 1934 to 1,669,664 in 1935; the number of flights from 3301 to 4655; the amount of mail carried from 31,107 kilograms to 38,084 kilograms and the total pay load carried from 1,075,818 kilograms to 2,049,097 kilograms.

**Motor Sales**—Improved economic conditions in Colombia were reflected in increased imports of motor vehicles during the first quarter of the current year. Arrivals of passenger cars in that period amounted to 679 units, a total far in excess of preceding quarters. As usual, low-priced cars were the best sellers, with placements of medium-priced models making a better showing. There was no non-American competition in the Colombian automobile market during this period but competition between American makes grew appreciably keener with at least four new distributorship arrangements being completed.

## Cocoa Prices Attain Highest Levels for the Last Two Years

By Harold M. Fleming
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, June 16—The current extraordinary strength in cocoa prices, which surged up last week on the New York Cocoa Exchange to the highest level in two years and on the basis of present statistics reaching the proportions of a bull market, have by no means run their course, calls attention to a refreshing exception among world commodities to the general popularity of artificial control schemes. As the Wall Street Journal pointed out last week, "Of all the major commodities in the world, cocoa is the only one that has been virtually free from any form of governmental or other production control plan." Cocoa has had no international pools, planting restrictions, producers' pools, or valorization schemes. The very favorable position in which cocoa growers now find themselves is therefore worthy of note.

Since 1931 unrestricted cocoa production permitted low prices, ranging between 3 and 6 cents a pound, against 9 and 10 cents in 1929 and 1930. These low prices stimulated world consumption to an all-time record in 1935. The U. S. 1935 consumption of 4,100,000 bags may be further exceeded this yea by as much as 10 per cent on the basis of disappearance this year to date, while British consumption so far this year has run 40 per cent above the 1935 rate. Continental European consumption is expected to be as good or better, and as a result 1936 consumption may reach 690,000 metric tons compared with the previous high record of 652,000 tons in 1935.

**Consumption Rising Steadily**

To the low prices for cocoa and sugar (despite more or less ineffectual control operations in the latter) coupled with the recovery in purchasing power is given the credit for the rise in cocoa consumption. Demand for candy and confectionery is rising, while the manufacturers of nickel and dime chocolate bars have been giving larger weights for the money.

Current record consumption rates have taken care of the fact that 1935 production was also a record at 674,000 tons and 1936 production may approach, though probably not equal that figure. Cocoa spot and future prices at New York have enjoyed a fairly steady advance since the summer of 1935 which has accelerated sharply in the last month. Warehouse stocks at New York have declined steadily from a peak of about 1,050,000 bags near the beginning of 1934 to a present total of about 750,000. Last week's decline of 12,000 bags was the sixth in succession. Present stock are said to be equal to only about 2½ months' American consumers' needs after allowance is made for the irreducible requisite for contract delivery on the New York Cocoa Exchange.

The two principal sources of cocoa are the African Gold Coast (Accra, British West Africa) and Brazil (Bahia). Other producers are Trinidad, and Venezuela, which produce an extra-quality product; the Ivory Coast, Nigeria, San Domingo, and Ecuador, where the Spaniards found the Incas using cocoa for money. About 60 per cent of the world's output is in British territory.

The West African crop is the largest and is the first to come on the market during the year. Most of the crop has already been marketed and sold, and the balance of about 50,000 tons is in the hands of a British group which refuses to sell in the United States at present prices, holding that European markets will pay higher.

A substantial portion of the Brazilian crop, which will not be ready for market until midsummer, has already been sold through the futures market. It is estimated that with prospects of a 2,000,000 bag crop, Brazilian shippers have already contracted to deliver some 1,100,000 bags, between this month and next January, partly direct to chocolate manufacturers, partly to holders of long contracts on the cocoa exchange. A possibility exists that they may have some difficulty in making deliveries, and knowledge of this fact has been in part responsible for the notable strength of the cocoa futures market in the last few weeks. The Bahia Cocoa Institute is reported currently holding their October-January cocoa for 8 or 9 points more than what local dealers will sell for in small lots. Indications are therefore that little or no cocoa will be available from either Brazil or Africa until fall. Nervous manufacturers are therefore entering the futures market.

**Chief Activity in Futures**

As a result the principal activity and strength is now in futures rather than in spots. During the fall of 1935 and the early part of this year futures were well below spots, indicating a belief that the rise in cocoa would not last. Moreover the two largest cocoa consumers in this country, Hershey and Walter Baker, are said to have been accumulating spots in anticipation of some such development as has now occurred. In any case the market for "actuals" is now too tight to be active, and smaller users of cocoa are attempting to cover their summer and fall requirements in the futures market. It is said that the rise has also brought in a slight speculative following from Wall Street traders who usually avoid the smaller exchanges like the cocoa market.

Striking evidence of the increased demand is seen in the prices of Trinidad and Venezuelan cocoas this year. Makers of the finer grades of chocolate need these cocoas and are willing to pay high premiums over the Accra and Bahia staples. At the start of the year these cocoas commanded about 6¾ to 7 cents. They are now selling about four cents higher. Both Trinidad and Venezuela crops are short this year.

**No New Acreage Recently**

The Cocoa Exchange here was witness to a unique sight last week. The only trade ever made by a woman on an American stock or commodity exchange was executed by Miss Gretchen Schoenleber, president of the Ambrosia Chocolate Company of Milwaukee. Miss Schoenleber, who inherited the exchange membership with her father's business, was attending the convention of the National Confectioner's Association at the Waldorf-Astoria. Taking the opportunity to see the unusual activity on the exchange, of which she was a member, she stepped onto the trading ring and bought one contract (30,000 pounds) of December at 5.97 cents.

Cocoa plantations were expanded greatly during the nineteen-twenties under the stimulus of the then high prices. As with rubber plantations, however, it took some time for the new acreage to come into production. By now most of this acreage is in production, and no further increase in output is immediately available. Hence the steadily expanding world consumption puts producers in a favorable position for some time to come.

## Eastman Sees All Transportation Under Regulation

URBANA, Ill., June 16 (AP)—Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation today expressed the view that government regulation would eventually extend to all forms of transportation.

Speaking to the American Institute of Co-operation at the University of Illinois on the "Future of Transportation in the United States," Eastman said the "field of regulation must be as broad as the field of transportation."

The Co-ordinator told the farm co-operative groups that although his principal experience had been with railroads, the future of transportation also involved "the steamship, the barge line, the truck, the bus, the pipeline and the airplane."

Eastman said the Government must play its part in all these fields "without fear or favor" because "cut throat, destructive competition was an instrument of danger not only to the nation" but to transportation agencies.

Mr. Eastman said he understood the purpose of the co-operative movement of his audience was to cause "shrinkage" in the "tremendous spread between the price which the consumer pays for the apple, the potato, the loaf of bread, or the sirloin steak and what the farm producer gets."

This co-operation, he added, was "precisely the thing which for three years I have been preaching, as federal co-ordinator of transportation, for transportation."

He predicted more electrification, wider use of Diesel engines, lightweight mobile equipment and elimination of many asserted "wastes" in railroad transportation.

Mr. Eastman said the high-speed, streamlined trains were "spectacular, of great advertising value, and useful in through service, but their cost is very great."

Railroads must also develop "cheap, convenient and frequent service," he said, where "tonnage freight trains and luxurious passenger trains cannot operate."

On many light traffic lines, he said, railroads can and will use the bus and truck.

## New Reorganization Plan Proposed For The St. Louis Road

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP)—A new plan of reorganization for the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad, proposed by Philip J. Roosevelt, of New York, chairman of a bondholders committee, was reported here by Senator Shipstead (FL-Minn.)

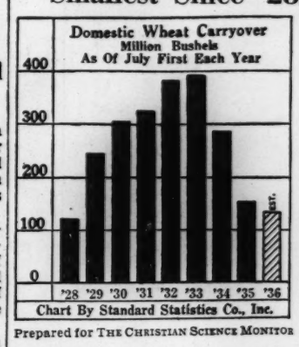
The plan was proposed in letters from Mr. Roosevelt to Jesse Jones, Reconstruction Corporation chairman, and would entail a $6,000,000 RFC loan.

Mr. Shipstead is chairman of a Senate sub-committee which has been investigating a proposal of a group of competing carriers to buy and dismember the M. & St. L.

Mr. Roosevelt wrote Mr. Jones that $3,257,000 of the proposed $6,000,000 loan would be used to retire receiver's certificates, for not exceeding 80 per cent of Merriam Jct. & Albert Lea bonds and for not exceeding 75 per cent of the preferred claims.

The remaining $2,743,000, he said, would be used for court allowances, new equipment, additions and betterments and working capital.

## Wheat Carryover Smallest Since '28




Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE estimated carryover of wheat at the end of June is smaller than for any year since 1928. In spite of this condition, and even though a subnormal crop is in prospect, the prospective yield, added to the carryover, will be more than sufficient to meet domestic requirements. There need be little concern over a shortage of wheat for next season.

## National Debt Soars To New High Figure Of $34,400,000,000

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP)—The Treasury announced the national debt had soared approximately $2,700,000,000 to a new peak of about $34,400,000,000 after completion of a record peace-time financing operation and allowing for bonus bonds.

The bonus bonds shot the debt up $1,600,000,000—the amount issued for delivery to war veterans. Additional transactions from the bonus payment may influence debt figures somewhat later on, the Treasury indicated.

The debt also skyrocketed from sale of $1,106,000,000 in Treasury obligations to amass cash for payment on bonus bonds and supplement reserves for relief expenditures.

It was a busy day for the Treasury. In addition to the cash subscriptions to recent offerings of 2¾ per cent bonds and 1⅜ per cent notes, the Government retired $1,025,000,000 in maturing obligations through conversion into the new issues.

Also included in the huge turnover of funds was payment of $70,000,000 in interest on the debt and routine transactions approximating $65,000,000.

"The net result of the public debt transactions will be to increase the public debt approximately $34,400,000,000 as of the close of business June 15," the Treasury said.

This peak may be scaled down as bonus bonds are presented for payment, cash for which has already been raised through the sale of securities dated June 15.

## Commercial Credit Offers Preferred

Commercial Credit Company is offering $25,000,000 of 4¼ per cent cumulative convertible preferred stock at a price of $101.75 per share to retire the entire 5½ per cent convertible preferred stock, increase working capital, and enable capital stock to provide a larger proportion of the funds required to finance the company's increased volume of business.

The offering is being underwritten by 38 banking firms representing all sections of the country, and headed by Kidder, Peabody & Co., and The First Boston Corporation.

## President Signs Bill Regulating Futures Trading

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP)—Grain, cotton and other commodity futures exchanges were brought under more rigid government regulation today as President Roosevelt signed the Jones-Smith commodity exchange bill.

The act is aimed particularly at curbing speculation in grains, cotton, rice, mill feeds, potatoes, and butter and eggs, through the placing of trading limits on contract markets. It outlaws trading in indemnities and so-called wash sales.

A complement to the stock exchange control law, it will be administered by the grain futures administration under a new name—the commodity exchange commission.

All exchanges will be licensed and floor brokers and commission merchants required to register.

The act would not interfere with legitimate hedging operations in products actually bought and sold.

Regulations will take effect within 90 days.

CHICAGO, June 16 (AP)—Board of Trade officials today were glad to hear the newly enacted commodity exchange bill had been signed by President Roosevelt because, they said, "legislative uncertainty" no longer would be a weight on speculative activity in the grain market.

Speaking for officers and directors of the exchange, President Robert P. Boylan expressed the belief that prosperity in the grain trade would be renewed with the removal of "legislative uncertainty."

"The directors and officers of the Board of Trade have no reason to anticipate other than a fair and reasonable administration of the bill," Boylan said. "It's provisions are known, after hanging fire for many months, and the uncertainty of its passage which has depressed and disturbed normal trading volume, is removed.

"Prospects of the winter wheat crop yield are considerably improved over a year ago. This will provide additional work for transportation agencies and other factors in the grain industry. It will necessitate also more general use of the hedging facilities of our future markets, and consequently a broader speculative trade to absorb the hedges."

## States Investigate "Gas" Tax Evasion

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, June 16—In 10 states an effort is being made to curb revenue losses running into millions of dollars by legislative investigations and prosecution of cases of gasoline tax evasion, the American Petroleum Industries Committee reports.

Arrests have been made in all 10 states, officials of two states have committed suicide, and cases are being investigated or being brought into court as evidence accumulates that tax evaders have taken advantage of high gasoline tax rates to make illegitimate profits.

Gasoline tax revenue losses have been estimated as high as $2,000,000 per year per state in Mississippi and Tennessee, where tax rates of 6 cents and 7 cents per gallon, respectively, have made evasion particularly profitable. In other states tax evasion has been made possible by exemption and refund in tax laws. It is estimated that in Kansas alone one gallon of gasoline avoids taxation for every two gallons on which taxes are paid.


*This announcement appears as a matter of record only and is under no circumstances to be construed as an offering of these securities for sale, or as an offer to buy, or as a solicitation of an offer to buy, any of such securities. The offering is made only by the prospectus, dated June 16, 1936; the prospectus does not constitute an offering by any Principal Underwriter in any state in which such Principal Underwriter is not qualified to act as a dealer or broker.*

New Issue — June 16, 1936

**$60,000,000**

**The Texas Corporation**

**3½% Debentures, due June 15, 1951**

**Price 100%**

**plus accrued interest from June 15, 1936 to date of delivery**

*Copies of the prospectus may be obtained from only such of the undersigned as are qualified to act as a dealer or broker in this state. The names of the several Principal Underwriters (as defined in the Federal Securities Act of 1933 as amended) in respect of the securities to which the prospectus relates, and the amounts which they severally have underwritten, subject to the conditions specified in the Underwriting Agreement, are set forth in the prospectus. Among such Principal Underwriters are:*

**Dillon, Read & Co.**

**Brown Harriman & Co.** Incorporated — **Lehman Brothers** — **Mellon Securities Corporation**

**The First Boston Corporation** — **Blyth & Co., Inc.** — **Edward B. Smith & Co.**

**Lazard Frères & Company** Incorporated — **Lee Higginson Corporation** — **Dominick & Dominick**

**Field, Glore & Co.** — **Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc.**

# H-Y Baseball Starts—College Players Join Bees—Regatta Eights Warming Up

## Beehive Takes On Collegiate Atmosphere

By Edwin Rumill

National League Field, home stamping grounds of the Bees, is taking on a collegiate atmosphere. This situation is quite different from the past when outside major league teams almost always managed to outbid our local organization for promising college baseball talent. Bob Quinn, however, is going right out after these young hopefuls and offering them worthwhile inducement, so that new faces appear on the Bees' squad almost daily.

Quinn made a master stroke yesterday when he signed Billy Weir of Melrose, former star left-handed pitcher for the University of New Hampshire varsity nine. The youngster will work out with the Bees this afternoon and remain with them for a while, but eventually he probably will be farmed out for experience.

**Weir Won 10 Straight**

In collegiate ranks this season, Weir won 10 straight games, one of his victories being a one-hitter over Northeastern University. The Melrose amateur signed a Boston contract at a time when he might have accepted terms with the Tigers, Athletics or Yankees in the American League, or the Dodgers or Cubs in the National. Quinn's proposition, and the fact that he would be nearer home, caused Weir to try his luck under Bill McKechnie.

Another young left-hander joins the Bees in the person of Bill Gannett, from Columbia University. He is 5ft. 10in. in height and weighs about 190 pounds.

Colgate University is sending along Earl Larson, shortstop, another rookie who was attracting numerous big league scouts. Larson stands the same height as Gannett, but weighs 20 pounds less.

The Bees also brought Andy Pilney, the former Notre Dame flash, back to Boston. Pilney joined the club in the West. He bats and throws right handed, and specializes in the outfield. Those who have seen him play commend his fielding and speed on the bases. Now he must learn to hit big league pitching.

Another collegian to come out of the west under McKechnie's wing is Eugene Ford, a six-foot 180-pounder from the University of Iowa. Ford pitched in batting practice during the Chicago series and impressed the Boston manager with his speed and control.

It is improbable that any of these newcomers will be placed on the active playing list at once, but they will be given a thorough trial in practice and if any appear ready, they will be handed regular uniforms. Otherwise, McKechnie and Quinn will place them in the minors.

**Two Games Tomorrow**

Tomorrow afternoon, the Bees are scheduled to play a doubleheader with the colorful Cardinals, present National League leaders and the class of the pennant race to date. At this writing, the Cards look like sure winners, but of course there is still plenty of time for trouble to develop.

According to the pitching order McKechnie has been working recently, Deacon Danny MacFayden and Tiny Jim Chaplin are scheduled to take the mound against the Cards tomorrow. Chances are that Dizzy Dean will pitch one game for the Gashouse Gang. "Ol' Diz" has won 12 and lost only two, including a streak of eight straight. He may talk out of turn occasionally, but they'll never doubt his ability to pitch.

Meanwhile, the Red Sox will be in Chicago attempting to improve their already onesided margin over the White Sox. Since the start of the season, the local American League club has won eight and dropped only one game to the rival Sox. What chances the Red Sox have of catching the Yankees in the flag race should be determined by the end of this western invasion.

Herb Pennock had a mound appearance yesterday as the Red Sox lost an exhibition game to their Syracuse farm hands, 7 to 5. Many strikes have been tossed since Herb first toed the slab for the Athletics away back in 1912, but the crafty oldtimer didn't do bad at all. In fact it looked as if he, instead of Walberg, should be doing relief duty for Joe Cronin.

## Parker Advances To Third Round In Clay-Court Tennis

CHICAGO, June 16 (AP)—With one seeded player eliminated and the favorite victorious in first and second-round matches, play in the national clay courts tennis championships continued today at the River Forest Tennis Club.

The seeded star to fall was Eugene Mc Cauliffe of New York, beaten yesterday by a comparative unknown, Robert Underwood of Stanford University, 9—7, 6—4.

Frankie Parker of Milwaukee and Lawrenceville, N. J., strong favorite to regain the title he won in 1933, easily beat Seymour Greenberg of Chicago in a first-round tilt and Fred Le Pell, also of Chicago, in a second-round match. Others in the seeded list who advanced were J. Gilbert Hall, of West Orange, N. J., and Wilbur Coen Jr., Kansas City, Mo.

Joe O'Brien of Ft. Thomas outlasted the veteran Leo Lejeck of Chicago in a first-round match, 7—5, 7—6, 7—5.

The favored Parker, using his newly-developed and still unorthodox forehand to good advantage, had no trouble with either of his opponents. Greenberg, No. 2 in the national boys' rankings, went down 6—0, 6—2 and Frankie breezed through Le Pell in straight love sets.

Doubles play will be started tomorrow.

## No Short Cuts Allowed For Olympic Tryouts

William J. Bingham, chairman of the American Olympic track and field committee, announced last night that the committee will accept no entry for the final tryouts to be held at Randall's Island, New York, July 11-12, from any athlete who does not compete in one of the four semifinal tryout meets. Neither will the committee permit any athlete to compete in the final tryout meet in any event other than the one or ones in which he qualifies at a semifinal tryout meet.

Bingham said the committee has had sufficient experience already to indicate that some athletes felt present season or past performances would entitle them to participation in the final tryouts without entering the semifinal tryout meets. He declared that the committee will stick to its rules and make no exception.

The committee chairman further stated that the A. A. U. Championships at Princeton on July 3 and 4 would not constitute a semifinal tryout. He said a man to compete in the final tryouts can qualify only through the National Collegiate Athletic Association Championship meet at Chicago on June 19 and 20 and the three other semifinal tryouts at Boston, Milwaukee and Los Angeles on June 26 and 27.

**Butler Joins Albany**

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 16 (AP)—Charles W. Butler Brown first baseman who was graduated yesterday, will join the Albany team of the International League Thursday. Standing 6ft. 6in. tall, Butler fielded for .998 and batted for .328 this season. He batted in 14 runs, and hit five extra-base clouts, one a circuit drive. His home is in Newton, Mass., and he prepared for Brown at Newton High School. He made three letters each in baseball and hockey at Brown.

**American League**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 36 | 17 | .679 |
| Boston | 34 | 21 | .618 |
| Detroit | 29 | 27 | .518 |
| Cleveland | 27 | 26 | .509 |
| Washington | 28 | 28 | .500 |
| Chicago | 25 | 27 | .481 |
| Philadelphia | 19 | 33 | .365 |
| St. Louis | 16 | 35 | .314 |

Results June 15

No games scheduled.

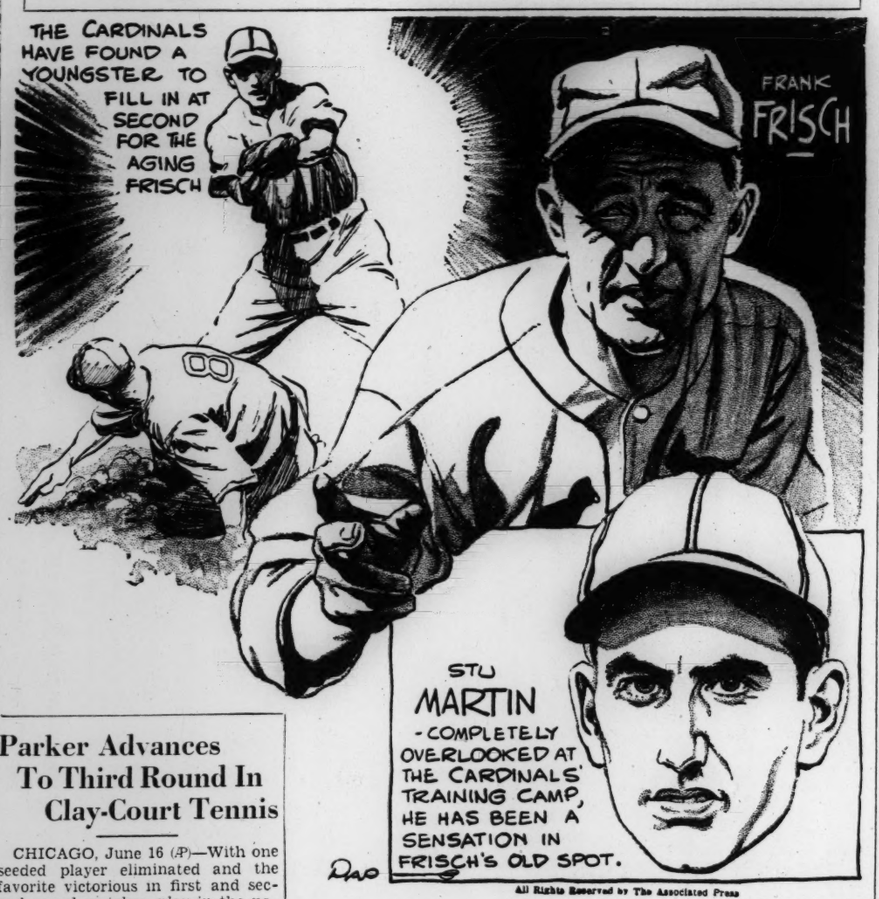
**National League**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 35 | 18 | .660 |
| Chicago | 31 | 21 | .596 |
| Pittsburgh | 31 | 23 | .574 |
| New York | 29 | 24 | .547 |
| Cincinnati | 27 | 27 | .500 |
| Boston | 24 | 31 | .436 |
| Philadelphia | 20 | 36 | .357 |
| Brooklyn | 20 | 37 | .351 |

Results June 15

No games scheduled.

*Filling in for Frisch* - - - —By Pap'


THE CARDINALS HAVE FOUND A YOUNGSTER TO FILL IN AT SECOND FOR THE AGING FRISCH
FRANK FRISCH
STU MARTIN - COMPLETELY OVERLOOKED AT THE CARDINALS' TRAINING CAMP, HE HAS BEEN A SENSATION IN FRISCH'S OLD SPOT.
Pap

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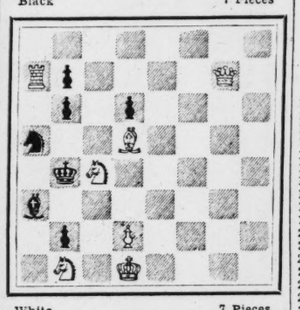
## Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

**Problem No. 1835**

Composed for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by B. Barnett, New Orleans

Black 7 Pieces



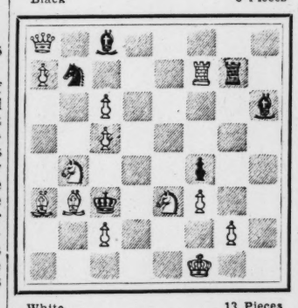
White 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

**Problem No. 1836**

By B. Barnett

Black 6 Pieces



White 13 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(La Liberte, 1929. A favorite with the composer, who, through the kind offices of E. W. Allen, favors this column with the original above.)

**Solutions to Problems**

No. 1833. Q-QR8

No. 1834. 1. Q-R — BxR
2. QxB
1. ——— BxKt
2. RxB
1. ——— KtxP
2. Kt-Q6ch

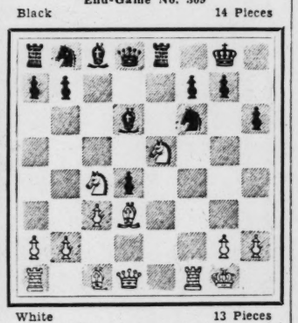
End-Game No. 308. White wins at once with 1 Q-R6. Black has no defense, for if 1 . . . PxQ; 2 R-Kt3 mate.

**End-Game**

This is the conclusion to Tartakower-Schlechter, St. Petersburg, 1909. The winning combination is not too evident.

**End-Game No. 309**

Black 14 Pieces



White 13 Pieces

White to play and win

**Notes**

The opening date of the recent Moscow tournament was advanced slightly to coincide with the one hundredth anniversary of Steinitz's birth.

Dr Alekhine, dethroned champion of the world, recently divided first prize with Paul Keres of Estonia at Bad-Nauheim, Ger. He will participate in another minor tournament at Podebrad, near Prague, Czech., in July, this by way of preparation for the great Nottingham tournament, to be held in August, which will assemble the strongest group of contestants to meet in a single tournament in years.

Reshevsky, new American champion, and Fine will take part. Fine also will play in a small tournament at Zandvoort, Holland, in the latter part of July, along with Dr. Euwe, Tartakower, Spielmann.

The American Chess Federation open championship, originally planned for September, is likely to be held earlier, as many possible entrants find the later date inconvenient. Philadelphia, under the able assistance of William A. Ruth and Sydney T Sharp, is making effective preparations for this event, which should rival last year's at Milwaukee.

In this game, from the recent Moscow tournament, the veteran Lasker weakens in the mid-game, losing the exchange. A long battle then followed, but the Soviet expert ultimately triumphed, a well-earned victory.

**Sicilian Defense**

| Lasker White | Ragosin Black | Lasker White | Ragosin Black |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P-K4 | P-QB4 | 31 B-Q3 | K-Kt2 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 | 32 K-B2 | K-B3 |
| 3 P-Q4 | PxP | 33 K-K3 | K-K4 |
| 4 KtxP | Kt-B3 | 34 P-Kt5 | K-Q3 |
| 5 Kt-QB3 | P-Q3 | 35 P-KR4 | P-R3 |
| 6 B-K2 | P-KKt3 | 36 PxP | R-R4 |
| 7 B-K3 | B-Kt2 | 37 P-KKt3 | RxP(R3) |
| 8 Castles | Castles | 38 P-B4 | R-R4 |
| 9 P-KR3 | B-Q2 | 39 PxP | PxP |
| 10 Q-Q2 | QR-B | 40 P-Kt3 | R-K4ch |
| 11 QR-Q | P-QR3 | 41 K-B4 | R-Q4 |
| 12 KR-K | P-QKt4 | 42 B-K4 | R-Q7 |
| 13 KtxKt | BxKt | 43 P-KKt4 | R-QR7 |
| 14 P-B3 | Q-B2 | 44 P-R5 | RxP |
| 15 B-B | KR-Q | 45 P-Kt4 | P-B4 |
| 16 Q-B2 | R-Q2 | 46 B-Kt | PxRP |
| 17 P-R3 | Q-Kt2 | 47 PxRP | R-R6 |
| 18 B-Kt6 | P-K4 | 48 K-Kt5 | K-K4 |
| 19 B-R5 | P-Q4 | 49 K-Kt6 | R-Kt6ch |
| 20 PxP | BxP | 50 K-B7 | R-Kt6 |
| 21 RxP | Kt-Kt5 | 51 B-B2 | RxP |
| 22 R(K5)xB | RxR | 52 P-R6 | R-KR5 |
| 23 BPxKt | BxKt | 53 K-Kt6 | P-Kt5 |
| 24 RxR | BxB | 54 B-Q | P-B5 |
| 25 R-Q6 | B-B2 | 55 P-R7 | RxP |
| 26 R-KB6 | B-Q | 56 KxR | K-K5 |
| 27 R-Q6 | B-K2 | 57 K-Kt6 | P-B6 |
| 28 R-Kt6 | QxR | 58 K-Kt5 | K-K6 |
| 29 QxQ | B-B4ch | Resigns | |
| 30 QxB | RxQ | | |

The Soviet champion, in this game, also from the Moscow tournament, outplays his compatriot effectively. Mid-game complications developed a combination whereby Botwinnik won a P. Thereafter his opponent invested more material in a desperate but futile counter-attack.

**Nimzowitsch Defense**

| Botwinnik White | Kan Black | Botwinnik White | Kan Black |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 21 B-R2 | Kt-Q |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K3 | 22 P-B5 | Kt-B2 |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | B-Kt5 | 23 PxP | PxP |
| 4 Q-B2 | Kt-B3 | 24 P-B4 | QR-B |
| 5 Kt-B3 | Castles | 25 Q-Kt2 | KtxKt |
| 6 B-Kt5 | R-K | 26 QxKt | Kt-R3 |
| 7 P-K3 | P-Q3 | 27 Q-Kt4 | R-B3 |
| 8 B-K2 | P-K4 | 28 QxKtP | R-Kt3 |
| 9 Castles(KR) | BxKt | 29 QxP | KR-QKt |
| 10 PxB | P-KR3 | 30 Q-R3 | P-Kt5 |
| 11 B-R4 | Q-K2 | 31 P-B5 | R-Kt7 |
| 12 QR-K | B-Q2 | 32 BxQP | B-B3 |
| 13 Kt-Q2 | P-KKt4 | 33 P-Q5 | BxP |
| 14 B-Kt3 | K-Kt2 | 34 P-K4 | Q-Kt4 |
| 15 P-B4 | P-K5 | 35 P-KR4 | QxP |
| 16 P-KR3 | Kt-R2 | 36 R-K3 | RxRP |
| 17 PxP | PxP | 37 Q-B3ch | K-R2 |
| 18 KtxP | P-B4 | 38 BxR | PxP |
| 19 Kt-Q2 | Kt-B3 | 39 BxPch | BxB |
| 20 B-Q3 | Kt-K5 | 40 RxB | Resigns |

## Harvard Favored Against Eli in 66th Baseball Series

By Web Morse

In the presence of the glamour of class reunion at New Haven today, Harvard and Yale play the first game of the sixty-sixth baseball series. The yearly world series between the proud National League champion and the haughty junior circuit is the essence of professional baseball but to these Crimson and Blue youngsters the world series is merely another series.

After the conclusion of the contest at New Haven this afternoon, the two squads immediately entrain for Boston to enter the second battle at Soldiers Field tomorrow, weather permitting. Tomorrow's game will be performed before an approximated gathering of 7000 with the Harvard grads cavorting following the earlier class day festivities.

A third affair, regardless of the outcome of these two games, will be played Friday afternoon at New London where the mutual gathering of Harvard and Yale adherents sponsor and view the annual H-Y boat races in the morning and evening. The baseball series rates with the older traditional intercollegiate contests of the nation, having started back in 1868 when Harvard won, 25 to 17, at Worcester, and has continued annually excepting 1891, 1896 and 1917.

**Better Harvard Record**

Taking a leaf from political speaking—let's look at the records. Harvard, of course, has the more impressive season showing, having won 15 and lost 8, as against 9 victories and 12 defeats for Yale. Yale started the season slowly, but has gathered startling momentum at times. On the other hand, the Cambridge ball players were off to a flying start after a brief and practically forgotten early spring trip.

Eight successive victories placed Fred Mitchell's 1936 Harvard nine well out in front for the Eastern Collegiate Baseball League championship. Dartmouth, the only possible contender in the late stages, forged close and topped off its claims by twice whipping the Crimson. These first two games between Harvard and Yale will determine the league title, for should Harvard win either game the title goes with it. Defeat in both games leaves the league's honor divided between Harvard and Dartmouth.

Should the game at New Haven be postponed today, it will be played there Thursday, and if both games are postponed, the first will take place at Boston, Thursday, the second at New London, Friday, and no third unless the series ends in a tie, and then it will be played at New Haven.

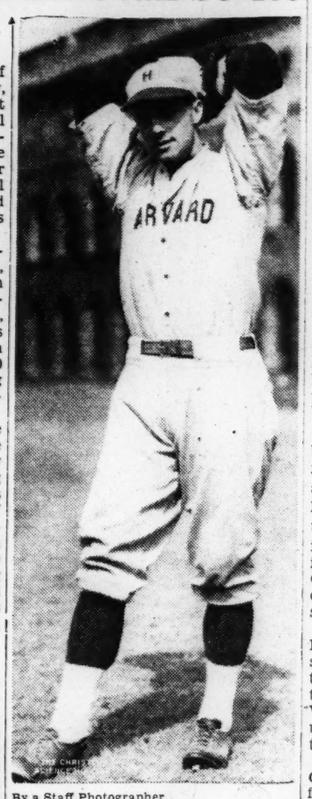
**Seven Veterans Available**

Harvard will start seven of the nine players who opposed the Eli last year. These are Gardner Prouty, Braman Gibbs, Jim Sullivan, Frank Owen, Tom Bilodeau, Johnny Adzigian and Capt. Dick Maguire. Mal McTernan, a newcomer, is handicapped with a bad ankle, and Al Colwell, home-run hitter, is another newcomer along with the pitchers, Eddie Ingalls and George Tittman, with a veteran pitcher, Dick Walsh, on call.

Yale will field a team of two veteran pitchers, Ted Horton and Bernie Rankin, along with Larry Kelley, Dick Cummings and Walter Klimczak, three regulars. Horton lost a 13-inning dual to Harvard in the first game last year, 4-2, and then came back to win the third game at New London, 6-2, after Ranking beat Harvard in the second game, 9-2, in which Harvard made eight errors. In the league season the Crimson outhit Yale in team averages, but trailed in fielding.

**Davis Cup Recruits?**

PARIS (AP)—Fifteen thousand schoolboys watched leading tennis players in practice here, the idea being to teach the youngsters the game and to influence them to take it up.



By a Staff Photographer

George Tittmann

## Red Top Oarsmen Show Confidence For Eli Regatta

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 16 (AP)—A confident Harvard varsity crew strove today to maintain its present record-breaking form as the date neared for the 74th varsity meeting with Yale. The traditional four-mile classic is slated Friday, June 19.

The Crimson oarsmen hope to smash the Blue's two-year victory streak with another record-breaking performance on Friday. Exactly a week before the event, the Harvard sweepswingers turned in a 19m. 35s. time trial over the downstream course, 17 seconds better than the best previous time for the test.

The knowledge that the classic will be raced upstream and the fact that its smooth rowing crew has been virtually intact most of the season has filled the Harvard quarters at Red Top with an unusual amount of confidence.

With the shock created last week when a drastic shakeup sent virtually the entire varsity oarsmen swapping seats with the jayvee sweepswingers a thing of the past, the Yale quarters at Gales Ferry depended on the present varsity's fighting spirit to upset the Crimson.

The new Yale varsity is not the crew Head Coach Ed Leader thought he would boat in the traditional test, since when the season opened, most of the men in the shell were in either the third or fourth boat.

One by one they advanced to the junior varsity and as a crew they have improved so steadily during the past three weeks that in the final test before the big race, these "strange boatfellows" recorded a three-length triumph over what was up until then the varsity. This convinced Leader it is the best crew that can now be mustered together.

**Together All Season**

The Harvard oarsmen have been rowing together all spring with the exception of Cutler at No. 2. The rest of the sweepswingers include Chase, Captain, Ray Clark, John Clark, Eliel, Erickson, Wolcott, Austin and Bennett, coxswain.

The Yale crew which likely will face Harvard consists of Griggs, Schutz, Hall, Montgelas, Adsit, Brown, Mittendorf, Doble and Duane, coxswain.

The presence of President Roosevelt at the races for the third year in a row depended upon the adjournment of Congress it was announced at Washington. Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., son of the nation's Chief Executve, is a member of Harvard's junior varsity shell.

The jayvee and freshmen races will be held Friday morning

## Syracuse Chiefs Best Boston Red Sox, 7 to 5

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 16 (AP)—Syracuse's Chiefs, No. 1 farm in the Boston Red Sox system, conquered the parent club here last evening in a twilight game preceding the regular International League battle with the Montreal Royals. The Chiefs came from behind with an outburst of four runs in the last of the second inning of the shortened affair and then added two in the fourth and one in the fifth to win, 7 to 5.

Rube Walberg and old Herb Pennock were the moundsmen for the Sox, while Dick Midkiff, young University of Texas grad, and Jack Reder worked for the Chiefs. Walberg poked the ball over the right-field fence for the only homer of the game. The score:

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Syracuse | 0 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | x | 7 | 10 | 0 |
| Boston | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 10 | 0 |

Batteries—Midkiff, Reder and Heving; Walberg, Pennock and Berg.

**Dixon to Sail for Canada**

TORONTO, June 16 (CP)—Reg Dixon, of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, Toronto, 1932 Olympic dinghy representative for Canada, will again carry the Canadian colors at Berlin this summer. Dixon won his place on the Canadian team by defeating Dr. M. D. Jemmett, of Queen's University, in six out of eight races held over the week end.

**Williams Elects Fuchs**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., June 16—Members of the Williams College baseball team have elected Walter H. Fuchs, pitcher and outfielder, captain of next year's nine. His home is in Granite Springs, N. Y.

## By-Plays

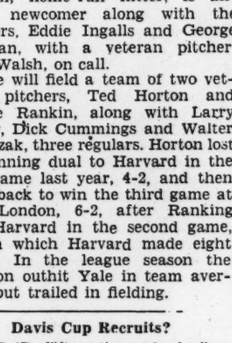
By George M. R. Holmes
*Sports Editor*

**Hats Off to the Ladies**

HATS off to the ladies is the order of the day so far as the men lawn tennis players of the United States are concerned. Ever since 1928, when the Davis Cup was first defended by France against the challenge of the men representing Uncle Sam, the wearers of the Stars and Stripes have been turned back in their quest for that famous international trophy, while during the past six years the ladies have been holding the Wightman Cup in their possession. Some day, without question, the United States will be represented by players who will recapture the Davis Cup; but just now the ladies are certainly entitled to the seats of honor in United States tennis circles. And they well deserve such honor, as, for sheer grit and determination, it would indeed be hard to find any tennis players, men or women, who could better the showing made by the American Wightman Cup team at Wimbledon last Friday and Saturday.

**Even Without Mrs. Moody**

When you stop to consider the fact that the United States Wightman Cup team was playing without the services of Mrs. Helen Wills Moody, the result is all the more creditable to the winners. Had Mrs. Moody been on the team, the Americans would have gone into the competition decided favorites to win, instead of the British team being the favorite. Yet the Americans rose to the occasion in fine style, and even though they saw their two singles stars lose their opening matches and end up the first day of competition on the losing end of a 2-to-1 score, they went out on the courts the final day and won three of the four matches played. Little hope was held out by the Americans Saturday afternoon, as it was hardly to be expected that Miss Jacobs would be able to defeat Miss Round, who had defeated Mrs. Fabyan the previous day, or that Mrs. Fabyan would be able to defeat Miss Stammers, who had defeated Miss Jacobs on Friday, and yet one of them at least must win to keep the trophy in America. How Mrs. Fabyan rose to the occasion and kept America in the race is now a matter of history.



Associated Press

Carolin Babcock

**Miss Babcock the Real Heroine**

But it remained for Carolin Babcock of Los Angeles to play the part of the heroine, and well did she perform. Ranked below Miss Jacobs and Mrs. Fabyan, she rose to the occasion in both of the matches she played in. With Mrs. Van Ryn, she helped win the only victory secured by the Americans on the opening day, and then, with the British leading 3 matches to 2 and only two remaining to be played, she kept her side in the running by defeating Mary Hardwick. This put the issue right up to the No. 1 and 2 players in the final doubles of the series, and Mrs. Fabyan and Miss Jacobs made up for their losses in singles by taking this match and the trophy. Miss Babcock's work this year reminds us of the part which Mrs. Ethel Burkhardt Arnold played in the series of 1935 when she won the final singles match from Miss Stammers to give the United States the fourth victory in a battle which, as this year, resulted in a 4-to-3 win for America.

## Hudson Swarms With Eighteen College Crews

By George E. Timpson

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 16—With all the crews now present, the broad expanse of the Hudson River at Poughkeepsie is swarming with the various entries for the Poughkeepsie regatta, and every opportunity is taken for favorable water conditions for practicing starts and trial rows by the 18 crews, three each from Navy, Cornell, Columbia Syracuse and Washington, two from California, and the lone representative from Pennsylvania.

The powerful California crew with the inside lane, is even more of a favorite than before, as the smooth and powerful stroke is daily exhibited, but Cornell, adjoining it in the second lane in the varsity race, is also being closely watched, and is regarded as likely to give the Golden Gate eight the tougest fight of its successful career on the Hudson.

Several of the crews notably Columbia, have been considerably shaken up since they arrived on the Hudson, and the new arrivals, the Midshipmen, Cornell, and Washington, though changes are unlikely, will be busy getting into trim for the four-mile classic.

Meantime, preparations for the Olympic tryouts at Princeton, July fourth and fifth, are swiftly advancing, with most of the Poughkeepsie crews likely to go down there as soon as they have concluded the longer test. This is even more exciting than the race here, as the Olympic distance is only a mile and a short quarter, 2000 meters, and sprinting is the order of the day from start to finish.

In addition to the Poughkeepsie crews, Princeton, New York Athletic Club and Penn Athletic Club have crews entered, the latter two composed of prominent oarsmen of former varsities.

United States has an unbroken record of Olympic victories for eight-oared crews in the Olympic Games, from the inauguration of that event, with Navy at Brussels in 1920, Yale at Paris in 1924, while California was the selected crew in both 1928 and 1932, and is certain to make the hardest kind of an attempt to qualify this year for its third Olympic victory.

Lake Carnegie arrangements are ideal for a short race, as the events are visible to the spectators at the finish line right from the start, as well as to those who are on the sides of the course.

## Sporting Around The Hub

Fred Swan, Instructor

ANOTHER outstanding line coach to serve as instructor at Northeastern's Third Annual Coaching School is Fred Swan, line coach at Temple University. He is the right-hand man of the famous Glenn (Pop) Warner, and deserves his share of the credit for the great teams of the Temple Owls of Philadelphia.

Fred Swan

Swan played guard at Stanford University, was a high school coach and then went to Colgate as assistant to Andy Kerr. He was also line coach at the University of Wisconsin, but has been at Temple since 1933. His forte is offensive line play, as he has demonstrated at Wisconsin. Possessed of a keen sense of humor and uncanny ability to explain his stuff clearly, Swan's presence at this session of the coaching school should delight many.

**Ocean Race To Marblehead**

Over 20 of the larger yachts will compete in the Eastern Yacht Club's 171-mile ocean race Saturday . . . The course: New London to Marblehead . . . Olympic yacht trials for Star Class boats have been scheduled for June 20, 21 and 22 off Duck Island, near Clinton, Conn. A racing shell has been shipped overseas for the use of Brown and Nichols School oarsmen who will compete in London soon.

A record entry of over 40 American and overseas racing craft will leave the vicinity of Brentons Reef Lightship at noon June 22 in the race to Bermuda, 600 miles away . . . Frank C. Paine, a Boston yacht designer, will compete in his new Gypsy . . . John Alden, another Boston naval architect and winner of several Bermuda races, will sail in Mandoo II, owned by D. Spencer Berger of New Haven.

**Four-Ball Teams At Brae Burn Today**

Ten Boston Four-Ball Golf League teams gathered today at the Brae Burn Country Club for the annual field day program and final league matches . . . Brae Burn had a firm hold on first place before the matches began with a 9½-point lead . . . Competing in the N. E. P. G. A. tourney at Norfolk Golf Club yesterday, Bob Crowley led a strong field of over 40 pros with a 140 score . . . Close on his heels was John Thoren of Lexington with 143.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# Does League Need Reform, or Do People Using It?

(Continued from Page 1)

been relieved by it, and many social evils diminished.

For these reasons the League must go on. In that work, at least, it has not failed.

Even in the purely political field, where its failure seems most apparent, the League's record is not wholly bad. It has prevented some wars, it has stopped others. Wherever the Covenant has been vigorously and courageously applied, it has succeeded, exactly as its framers expected it to succeed. Where it has failed, it has been because the will to apply it was absent.

**Public Support Needed**

One of the lessons which stand out most clearly from the experience of the last 16 years is that, for the success of the League, a strong public opinion is essential in each of the states which compose it—an opinion which is both well organized and independent of government support.

The growth of such opinion in Great Britain is a striking example, and the gradual improvement in the attitude of the British Government is the direct consequence. The patient and painstaking work of the League of Nations Union has borne its fruit. What may be called League opinion has steadily grown in this country.

**British Peace Drive**

That opinion was shocked at the absence of effective leadership by the British Foreign Secretary over the Far Eastern dispute, and its strength was demonstrated in the peace ballot last year when 11,000,000 people voted for support of the League of Nations, 10,000,000 voted for general disarmament, for the abolition of the private manufacture of arms and for the application of economic sanctions to an aggressor, and even 7,000,000 voted for the application, where necessary, of military sanctions.

As a result of this strong expression of opinion, a much more vigorous League policy was pursued by the British delegation at Geneva over the Italo-Ethiopian dispute than had been the case in the Far Eastern dispute, although British interests were much less affected by the former than the latter.

**Progress Amid Failures**

Finally, when the Hoare-Laval proposals were published, the outcry was so immediate and so vociferous that the Government was obliged to abandon them. It is not likely that a public opinion which would not tolerate the partial dismemberment of Ethiopia will now acquiesce in the complete annexation of that country.

'Even, therefore, where there has been most evidence of failure, there has also been progress. In the Far Eastern question the League did not even try; in the Italo-Ethiopian war it tried and failed. If there had been a growth of organized opinion in other countries at all comparable to that which has taken place in this country, the League would not only have tried but would have succeeded.

**Education Is Solution**

The moral to be drawn from this survey of the past is that what has been at fault has been, not so much the wording of the Covenant, as the attitude toward it of the people in the various states which form the League. If that be so, it is obvious that the main remedy must be sought, not in the amendment of the Covenant, but in the education of public opinion.

It matters little what obligations are accepted by states if those obligations are not fulfilled. The nonfulfillment of one set of obligations will not be remedied by the nonfulfillment of a different set of obligations. What has mattered in the past has not been so much the violation of the Covenant by a single state, as the nonfulfillment of its consequential duties by all the others.

**Lukewarm Efforts**

The sins of omission have been even more serious than the sins of commission. Japan and Italy, by their acts of aggression, provided the tests. It was the other states members of the League that proved themselves unworthy to meet these tests.

With these general remarks, let me now examine some of the suggestions which have been made for reform of the League. The public opinion in this country to which I have referred has been taught to believe that the greatest British interest is peace—that a breach of the peace in any part of the world is dangerous because of the likelihood that other nations may be drawn into the dispute.

**Sun Never Sets**

It is therefore fallacious to say that we will fight, if need be, where our interests are affected; but that we will not take part in wars which do not concern us. It is the interest of this country to preserve the peace everywhere. We have no greater interest.

We will not "take part in" any wars, whether in Europe or elsewhere, for our own interests alone. We have in fact pledged ourselves not to use war as an instrument of national policy. But we are prepared to take part in collective action, even military action, if necessary, to prevent a breach of the peace anywhere.

**Weaker League Opposed**

It is for that purpose alone that we maintain armed forces, and in order that we may be able to make our participation effective, we are willing that those forces should be relatively strong, but always on the understanding that, as a condition of such participation, the forces of all nations accepting the obligations of collective responsibility for peace should be simultaneously reduced.

That is the creed of what I have called League opinion in this country, and that opinion would never be satisfied with a revised Covenant which excluded Articles 10 and 16. The present crisis has led us to precisely the opposite conclusion.

**Preventing Wars**

If the Covenant is to be revised, the only amendments which would satisfy the opinion which I represent are those which would make it a more effective instrument for carrying out the policy outlined above. First and foremost of these is the necessity for strengthening the clauses dealing with the prevention of war.

The time to use all means, even force if necessary, is when war is threatened, but before hostilities have actually begun. It is always easier to prevent a war than to stop one, because if a country is allowed to go to war it will always have the advantage of being fully mobilized and on a war footing, whereas the countries which would incur the liability for applying sanctions will not be prepared.

**Unanimity Rule**

It now appears that the rule of unanimity in League decisions is held to apply to Articles 10 and 11.

That is to say, that the obligation to preserve the territorial integrity of any country threatened with external aggression is only operative if the country which is threatening the aggression, agrees.

If there is a danger of war, the Council can only prescribe the action necessary to prevent it with the consent of the country which is creating the danger!

If that be indeed the interpretation of the Covenant, it must of course be altered.

**Sanctions**

Another urgent need is that the obligations of the states in the matter of sanctions, under Article 16, should be more precisely defined, so that every country should know exactly what would be expected of it in the event of another country's being found, by the unanimous vote of the League, to have resorted to war in defiance of its Covenant obligations.

These are points—and there are others—which will require careful consideration. There is also one reform of mere procedure which would greatly strengthen the League in the future.

At present the Council, which is the Executive Committee of the League, is often ineffective, owing to the fact that its chairman, who should guide and instruct it, is always a representative of a national government; and also owing to the present rotation of chairmen in alphabetical order, frequently giving this important office to an individual with no personal authority or experience of League procedure.

It would be far better if a panel could be set up of men of personal distinction and long experience of League matters, from whom the chairman of the Council could be chosen by rotation. This would ensure to the Council at all times the guidance of a man who could interpret the law and practice of the Covenant apart from any considerations of national policy. In those circumstances, of course, the chairman would not vote in the decisions of the Council.

But before any amendment of the Council is undertaken, it will be necessary to arrive at a clear understanding as to which nations require a League that will be an effective collective agent for the preservation of peace, and which only want a kind of glorified Hague Tribunal which will consider disputes only if and when they are referred to it, but which shall have no responsibility for preventing war.

Two states have now defied the League, and one of them has been allowed to resign after it had been condemned. It is surely time that the states which wish the Covenant to be observed, should make insistence on such observance a condition of their continued League membership.

# The World's Day

*Its News in Focus*

Continued from Page 1

might leave Germany undisputed master of Europe, public groups, strongly pro-League, indicate they will not take the official dictum sitting.

### Inner Dissension

**Illustrative** of this growing sentiment is the crossing of verbal rapiers by Alfred Duff Cooper, Great Britain's Secretary of War, and Lord Ponsonby, the Labor Peer, and strong peace and League advocate.

**Duff Cooper:** "The European situation is far worse than in 1914. We are told we should never frighten the people, but it is the duty of those in authority to frighten the people out of their wits."

**Ponsonby,** his ire aroused at this statement, recommended the arrest of the War Secretary as a "deliberate, dangerous, and disgraceful scaremonger," the Associated Press reports.

### Peace Groups Rally

**Viscount Cecil** of Chelwood, leader of the British League of Nations Union, which held the peace ballot that brought in nearly 12,000,000 votes for the maintenance of the League, is on the job. He argues for an international police force to enforce sanctions.

**Members** of the European committee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace met and unanimously agreed yesterday to hold out for nonrevision of the League Covenant.

A Cabinet decision to drop sanctions presages a vehement discussion when the matter comes before the House of Commons on Thursday.

### Rome Watches London

**And Benito Mussolini,** with one eye on London, cautiously prepares an Italian memorandum to be presented either to the League Council on June 26 or Assembly four days later, according to the Associated Press.

The Fascist declaration, informed sources reported to the Associated Press, will probably outline Italy's position on the Ethiopian question, but will not request specifically lifting of sanctions. Mussolini plays the waiting game today.

*Does the League need reform, or do we?: Page 1.*

## Strikes—Centennial Taxicab Men Set Brakes

**Taxi Drivers Walk.**

**Dallas, Texas**—Visitors to the Dallas, Texas, Centennial Exposition walked in the hot sun today, as taxicabs remained motionless for the second time in three weeks, states the Associated Press.

The drivers walked too, as they demanded higher wages. Today's strike was reported unofficially by drivers to be due to failure of negotiations before a board of arbitration appointed to settle differences two weeks ago.

## Brazil—Senate Considers Nullifying Land Grant

**Rio de Janeiro, Brazil**—It appeared certain yesterday that the Brazilian Senate would move to nullify a land grant whereby the State of Amazonas gave 2,410,000 acres for Japanese colonization of 10,000 families by 1980. The area is larger than Delaware.

Some quarters, declared the Associated Press, said the move, if made, would induce complications affecting a previous Japanese concession of 2,545,130 acres from state authorities in Para. Judicial officials held the concession to be in violation of the 1934 Constitution. Authoritative estimates placed Japanese now there at little more than 300. Less then 1500 were said to be settled in the Para concession, decreed by the Government of that State in 1928.

## Names—Familiar and Unfamiliar Enter News

**John D. M. Hamilton,** new national chairman of the National Republican Committee, will open the "Landon for President" campaign in New York City on Monday.

**Gen. Anastasio Somoza,** commander of the Nicaraguan National Guard, was nominated for President by the Liberal Party and is expected to go to León Tuesday to accept the nomination.

**Arturo Toscanini,** who recently retired as director of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, celebrated 50 years of musical triumph in Paris, states the Associated Press, when he conducted a concert commemorating his debut as an orchestra leader at the performance of "Aïda" in Rio de Janeiro, in 1886.

**Baron Egon Berger-Waldenegg,** Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs under the recently deposed Starhemberg Vice-Chancellorship, arrived in Rome to begin new duties as Minister to Italy, according to the Associated Press.

**Owen D. Young** is national chairman of the Thomas Alva Edison Foundation, which announced today, according to the Associated Press, that women will be considered for Edison grants; an annual award of 100 scholarships as a memorial to the inventor.

**Josephus Daniels,** United States Ambassador to Mexico, found himself the victim of a reform he had advocated. He found he had returned to his home in Raleigh, N. C., too late to enter his name in the new registration ordered by the 1933 Legislature, the Associated Press reveals.

**Col. Mark O. Kimberling's** appointment to succeed Col. Norman Schwarzkopf, New Jersey State Police Superintendent was confirmed by the New Jersey Senate last night. Col. Kimberling was prominent in the news as warden of the state prison during the Hauptmann case.

## Governments—Three Shifts in Rule

**Cabinets and Kings—**

**Kings Gustaf of Sweden, and Leopold of Belgium,** yesterday faced the tasks, one of securing, the other of maintaining, new cabinets to replace those just resigned.

**Gustaf** entrusted a Farmer leader, Axel Pehrsson, to take over the Premiership after the Socialist Government of Per-Albin Hansson resigned. The Associated Press reports this new Cabinet is to be organized on as broad a parliamentary basis as possible.

**Leopold,** with his country upset by striking miners, longshoremen, and metal workers, sees the new Cabinet just formed by Premier Paul Van Zeeland in a delicate position. It was only with difficulty that this Cabinet was gathered together after the recent elections. King Leopold wants to keep it together and maintain Belgium on an even keel.

**Victor Emmanuel** of Italy complacently watches Premier Mussolini make sweeping Cabinet changes.

## Treasury—Lowered by Bonus, Replenished by Tax

**Washington**—As delivery of the bonus to some 3,518,000 war veterans yesterday relieved the United States Treasury of approximately $1,900,000,000, taxpayers sent checks and money orders by mail or stood in line to add their mites to replenish the vaults.

# Labor Board Faces Fight Over Rights

(Continued from Page 1)

be fair for the Government to give consideration to a bid from a company which has demonstrated that it is unwilling to deal fairly with the general public by placing a competitive bid and in addition that it is unwilling to deal fairly with its own employees."

Charges against Jones & Laughlin were brought before the Labor Relations Board by Beaver Valley Lodge No. 200 of the Amalgamated. The New Orleans court rejected the board's request that the company be forced to re-employ certain men it had discharged and pay them back wages.

## Labor Relations Act Is Attacked on Basis Of Constitutionality

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, June 16—Two manufacturers are seeking to have the National Labor Relations Act declared unconstitutional in proceedings in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals here today, charging that the act violated the "due process" clause of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution.

First of the hearings to be conducted in this district on applications by the National Labor Relations Board to enforce its orders against employers held to have violated provisions of the act, J. Warren Madden, chairman of the labor board, appeared in the proceedings as counsel to defend the constitutionality of the act and the right of workers to organize for collective bargaining.

**Company Disregarded Order**

Eighteen employees of the Friedman-Harry Marks Clothing Company, of Richmond, Va., alleged to have been discharged because of union affiliations, were ordered by the labor board to be reinstated with back pay, and refusal of the clothing concern to comply with these instructions brought forth criticism from Mr. Madden.

"The right of workers to organize cannot live with the conduct of the respondent," he said. "It is no good for the Chief Justice to say that workers have a right to organize if the United States tells the employer he has the right to discharge the worker as soon as he joins a union.

"If we can stop this kind of thing, we can remove a cause of industrial disorder."

**Says Employers Hamstrung**

Arguing for the defense, Leonard Weinberg, counsel for the company, held that interstate commerce was not affected and that the act was an attempt to exert federal influence over all workers, industries and business. He stressed that the act was so broad as to bring almost every conceivable labor dispute within its jurisdiction.

"It hamstrings the employer completely," he continued. "It takes away every right he has with respect to employing others, and it deprives nonunion workers of the right to bargain with their employers. The backbone of this act is collective bargaining and we submit that compulsory collective bargaining is unconstitutional."

An appeal from the du Pont Rayon Company, subsidiary of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company, seeking to restrain the labor board in a complaint against the labor policies of the company, also is before the court. Representatives of the company argued that it would be unfair to compel employees to join a union.

## Federal Court Rules Labor Board Cannot Regulate Employees

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 16 (AP)—The United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled yesterday the National Labor Relations Board is without the right to regulate employer-employee relations in manufacturing. The decision was the first by a United States Circuit Court of Appeals concerning the Wagner Labor Relations Act, which set up the board.

It based its decision on the Supreme Court's recent adverse ruling on the Guffey Coal Act.

In a unanimous opinion the Court of Appeals denied the petition of the labor relations board for enforcement of an order requiring the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation to reinstate certain employees who said they were discharged because of organized labor activities at the company's Aliquippa, Penna., plant.

**Guffey Opinion**

Quoting from the Guffey opinion, the court said manufacture and production constitute one thing and actual interstate commerce, the transportation of products through negotiations and agreements, quite another.

Manufacture and production, therefore, the court ruled with an eye to the Supreme Court decision, were regulable as such by the states while the Federal Government had jurisdiction in matters of interstate commerce.

The court's 400-word opinion added the labor board's petition "must be denied because unde. the facts found by the board and shown by the evidence, the board has no jurisdiction over a labor dspute between employer and employees touching the discharge of laborers in a steel plant who were only engaged in manufacture."

**No Power to Regulate**

"The Constitution does not vest in the Federal Government the power to regulate the relation as such of employer and employee in production and manufacture," the opinion said.

The employees involved in the dismissal had been employed in the production end of the steel company's business at its Aliquippa plant.

In arguments before the court, the company contended the men were laid off "for violation of company rules." The board complained they were dismissed because of organized labor activities.

Quoting the Guffey opinion, the circuit court said today: "We have seen that the word 'commerce' is the equivalent of the phrase 'intercourse for the purpose of trade.' Plainly the incidents leading up to and culminating in the mining of coal do not constitute such intercourse. The employment of men, the fixing of their wages, hours of labor and working conditions, the bargaining in respect of these things—whether carried on separately or collectively, each and all constitute intercourse for the purposes of production, not of trade.

"The latter is a thing apart from the relation of employer and employee, which in all producing occupations is purely local in character. Extraction of coal from the mine is the aim and completed result of local activities. Commerce in the coal mined is not brought into being by the force of these activities, but by negotiations, agreements, and circumstances entirely apart from production. Mining brings the subject matter of commerce into existence. Commerce disposes of it."

The circuit court compared the production of coal with that of steel, saying: "The making and fabrication of steel by the Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation is production regulable by the State of Pennsylvania, notwithstanding the corporation also engages in interstate commerce regulable by Congress in bringing its raw materials and again in selling and delivering its products. No specific present intent appears to impede or destroy interstate commerce by means of a strike in a manufacturing plant, or other like direct obstruction to or burden on interstate commerce. The order we are asked to enforce is not shown to be one authorized to be made under the authority of Congress."

The case came before the fifth circuit because the steel company has business connections within the court's jurisdiction.

## '3 in Seat' Rule Splits New Orleans

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 16—A controversy is being waged between the police department and the courts of New Orleans regarding the number of persons who should be allowed to ride in the front seat of an automobile.

"If there are more than two, there can't be safe driving," says the police department.

"Oh, yes, there can be," reply the courts.

The traffic squad of the police force this week began arresting all drivers who carried two passengers on the front sea, regardless of the make or size of the car. The courts have released them all. In one day it dismissed 47 suits on the three-a-seat charge, but the police department has continued to make arrests.

## Summer Schools Planned By Co-operative League

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, June 16—Two summer institutes for the training of leaders in the co-operative movement will be held this year by the Eastern States Co-operative League, according to an announcement by Robert L. Smith, assistant secretary, today. Previously, the league has sponsored only a single institute, Mr. Smith said.

The first session is to be held at Camp Newton Hamilton, near Mt. Union, Penna., from June 28 to July 4. The second has been arranged at the Massachusetts State College, Amherst, between August 2 and 8.

Instruction in the economics of co-operative organizations and the training of students to work in co-operative organizations has been provided, Mr. Smith added. The institutes will cover various phases of co-operation, including farm co-operatives, he said.

# Secretary Perkins Demands States Save Women Workers

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, June 16—A challenge to states to continue their efforts to raise women's wages to a level of decency in spite of the setback given by the Supreme Court was thrown out to state departments of Labor here today by Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor.

Addressing representatives of 12 states whose minimum wage laws were affected by the recent court decision invalidating the New York statute, the Secretary of Labor declared, "The gains to workers resulting from the existing wage orders are striking, the community gains are equally so, and we dare not lose them."

States which sent representatives to discuss with the federal labor chief ways of preserving gains made for working women under state minimum wage laws were New York, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Ohio, New Hampshire, Illinois, North Dakota, Connecticut, Colorado, New Jersey, Wisconsin and South Dakota.

**Work in Restricted Area**

While the advisability of a constitutional amendment giving states specific authority to enact protective legislation for women and children was discussed among the delegates, they confined their official deliberations largely to the possibility of continuing activity within the area of operation remaining as the result of the court's decision.

Pointing out that entire communities share in improved standards as a result of stabilized wages, Secretary Perkins told the conferees that wages for laundry workers in New York increased 29 per cent after the minimum wage for that industry went into effect. During the same period wages of women in manufacturing industries not yet covered increased only 17 per cent.

**Cites Beneficial Effects**

Women working in dry-cleaning establishments in Ohio, she said, enjoyed an increase in wages of more than 30 per cent after the wage order for that industry became mandatory, while the laundry wage order in New Hampshire resulted in a 12 per cent increase in wages of working women in New Hampshire laundries.

"From all corners of the nation have come cries that women's wages must not be permitted to return to sweatshop levels," Miss Perkins declared. "State labor departments have written to inquire how the New York decision affects the administration of their minimum wage law.

"We have called this conference today that we may confer together concerning how best we can carry on those principles. If the letters which we have received, if newspaper editorials, and magazine articles are an indication, it is evident that the best elements in our communities believe in the principle of minimum wage legislation for women, and deplore anything which will result in their loss."

**Problem to Be Decided**

Secretary Perkins continued:

"The problem for state administrators is to decide what can be done in our respective states to preserve for our citizens the laws which, through their representatives, they have enacted to prevent the existence of intolerable sweatshop conditions. We must not lose the favorable public sentiment for the law which has been expressed since the court decision.

"More citizens must be informed of the condition the law is designed to correct and of the benefits that have resulted from its administration. Under wise and understanding administration of existing laws, benefits may be increased, and the gains of the past two decades may be preserved.

**State Problems Vary**

"The problems in the different states vary. The status of the law in the state operating under the old type law has probably not been changed by the recent decision in one or two of the newer states, there are court cases pending; some of the states have mandatory wage orders, in others, all of the orders are still directory.

"The court decision did not apply to minors. About all of these problems we want to counsel together today and see if we cannot find some way out of what we hope is a temporary dilemma."

"Women in California, Oregon, Washington, North Dakota, Wisconsin and Massachusetts have had the protection of minimum wage laws for so many years that a return to unregulated competition in wage fixing is unthinkable for both employers and employees in these states."

## Ickes Estimates 2,000,000 Men a Year Employed by PWA

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, June 15—At the close of the Public Works Administration's third year today, Harold L. Ickes, PWA chief, estimated that the equivalent of approximately 2,000,000 men a year had been put to work on construction sites and in industry.

Acclaiming the program as a "potent factor in the fight against the depression," Mr. Ickes declared that "PWA has accomplished much more in providing employment than is commonly supposed." Site construction employment, he pointed out, is but a small part of the volume created by PWA.

The popularity of the PWA which has caused it to outlive several other recovery agencies and decently led to its continuance for a fourth year, the Administrator attributed to the fact that "through PWA, even the smallest of villages have had an opportunity to share directly in the President's recovery program through their own planning and initiative.

Expenditures to date amount to $*,292,000,000, Mr. Ickes estimated. Of nearly 17,000 projects begun during the first phase of the program, 86.7 per cent are complete. Approximately 90 per cent of the 4031 projects under the second phase are under construction, and about 100 have been completed. Plans call for the completion of all the projects in the second program this winter, with the exception of a few large engineering structures.

## *Leveling Dumps Starts On New York Fair Site*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, June 16—Puffing steam shovels dug furiously into enormous ash heaps in Flushing Meadows, Queens, as the grading of the site for the 1939 New York World's Fair started in earnest today. The first shovelful was removed yesterday without ceremony or delegations, and engineers said they expected to continue the job until April, 1937, the date set for completion.

Although a single steam shovel was used on the first day, forces will be increased steadily as the work progresses. Ultimately 10 shovels will be in operation, according to Arthur A. Johnson Corporation, which has the grading contract. The working force will reach 600 men at the peak of operations.

Leveling the ash heaps, some of which are 50 feet above grade, will cover an area of 1000 acres, set aside for the fair site.

## Strike Halts Government's Tygart Valley Dam Project

GRAFTON, W. Va., June 15 (AP)—A strike of skilled workers stopped construction work today on the Government's $12,000,000 Tygart Valley flood control dam in the hills of northern West Virginia.

Officials of the Frederick Snare Corporation, contractors in charge of the project, said about 30 hoisting engineers left their posts. The walkout threw several hundred other laborers out of work. Strike leaders said they were demanding a general 15 per cent wage increase and a 42-hour instead of the present 30-hour week, but corporation officials said the only demand made to them was the reinstatement of a dismissed operator of the mixing plant.

## Drunken Drivers Face Fingerprinting in West

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LOS ANGELES—All persons arrested by city police on drunkenness charges will be fingerprinted for the police record bureau, under an order by Chief James E. Davis.

Six years ago, when Roy E. Steckel, former chief, issued a similar order, it was declared illegal by Erwin P. Werner, then city attorney.

With no state law sanctioning the fingerprinting, lawyers predict the order will be declared unconstitutional if it becomes an issue in court.


# Local Classified

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*Situated in the lower Berkshires*
Here you will find an atmosphere of peace and tranquillity. The Inn was built in 1760—Furnished with antiques. Excellent food fresh from the farm. Old-fashioned New England hospitality. Booklet, map, rates on request.
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Humane Methods and service

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| 10 cwts. Haigh Moor Nuts | 1 | 0 | 0 |
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Delivered in Bags C. O. D.
Hunslet Lane, Midland, Leeds, 10. Tel. 24428

Arthur Britton & Son
22 Burley Road, Leeds. Tel. 23662, and 6 Coronation Street, Albion St., Leeds
*Plumbers, Electricians and Contractors
*Modern—Scientific Consulting and Practical*
Est. 50 Years Distance no object
Tel. 23741
36 and 38
New Briggate
Leeds
J. Leslie Ltd
*Smart Clothes*
GOWNS MILLINERY COSTUMES
3 doors below Grand Theatre

DRESSMAKERS and LADIES' TAILORS
*—Quality and Service—*
Goldsworthy & Sweeting
112 Woodsley Road, off Belle Vue Road
Wide Range of Materials Made Up at Moderate Charges

Fashionable Clothes Perfect Tailor-mades Hats in Harmony
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*FAMILY GROCER*
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*Ladies' Hairdresser*
23 North Lane, Headingley, Leeds
Permanent Waving 10/-, 15/-, 21/-.
Personal Attention.
Tel. 52022
Telephone 22393

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LADIES' and MEN'S TAILORED CLOTHES
*to measure*
Will gladly call on you with patterns.
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*For Cakes, Pastries, Bread Sweets*
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'The Home Made Cake Shop'
ALICE APPLEYARD
14 HAREHILLS ROAD

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Designs in Granite, Marble and Stone. All types of lettering neatly executed.
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"Clearway," Cross Gates Road, Cross Gates

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*ELECTRICAL AND RADIO ENGINEER*
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*Electrical and Wireless Accessories*

1500 K SHOES *to choose from . . .*
Please call and inspect the new exclusive K Shoes—my personal choice for Scarborough. I check every fitting scientifically by X-ray. I register your measurements for your future convenience. K Shoes from 16/9.
VERNON TURNER LTD.
Successor to W. Coates, K Shoe Specialist
21 Newborough, Scarborough.

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Specialist in Millinery
Gloves, Blouses, Underwear
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11, BULL RING, WAKEFIELD

The Eavestaff MINIPIANO
The Ideal Piano for the Modern Home
—Send for Complete *Free Illustration*
From Chas. R. Coe *(The Pianoforte Expert)*
14 CROSS SQ., WAKEFIELD Tel. 2982

### YORK

THE TEA SHOP
38A CONEY STREET, YORK
*Next door to Messrs. Thomas Cook & Sons*

LUNCHEON, AFTERNOON TEAS
*Homemade Cakes Handicraft, Pottery, etc.*
Telephone 2270

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### EDINBURGH

"THE IRISH LINEN HOUSE"
Summer Sale
June 15th - July 18th
of
Bed and Table Linen and Handkerchiefs
2/- to 4/- per £ Discount

Lambert & Seatter
34A Frederick Street
*Inspection and Comparison Invited*
Bacon, Cheese and Buttermen
George Gibson & Co
41 Queensferry Street Tel. 25146 and 7

JOHNSTON'S
*High-Class Provision Stores*
38 Easter Road Phone 75050
30 Home Street Phone 26346
EDINBURGH
Large variety of nationally advertised products
We Specialize in American, Continental and Empire FANCY GROCERIES. Tell us your wants and we procure them. Personal supervision by Managing Director.
Drysdale Brothers LTD.
113-115 Newington Road
Tel. 42469
and 340 Morningside Road Tel. 52207

### GLASGOW

TARTAN
KILTS
RUGS, SCARFS
NOVELTIES
LARGEST STOCK IN SCOTLAND
R. G. LAWRIE LTD. 38 RENFIELD ST. GLASGOW

LADIES' HAIRDRESSING
Permanent Waving, Marcel Waving
Beauty Culture, etc.
*Margaret A. Taylor*
(Phyllis Earle Diploma, London)
268 BATH STREET
GLASGOW, C. 2. Tel. 4595 Douglas

### GLASGOW
*(Continued)*

Miss Ford
helena rubinstein's
Personal Representative
is in attendance to give advice on the care of your complexion at
Léon
89 ST. VINCENT STREET
GLASGOW, C. 2.
Telephone: Central 8421
*Consultation and Advice Free*

HOLIDAY WEAR
*for*
CRUISING, SWIMMING, SPORT
All women must have the correct wear for the correct occasion.
Tailored Sportswear for Women at
LUMLEY'S
80-82 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C. 2

AND OR COURSE
SPORTS GOODS
FOR ALL SPORTS

FURNITURE
OUR NEW SEASON'S MODELS OF DINING-ROOM, BEDROOM, DRAWING-ROOM and LOUNGE FURNITURE NOW ON VIEW AT INCOMPARABLE PRICES.
Example:
Complete Dining-Room in Beautifully Figured Walnut, consisting of 4 ft. Sideboard with Cutlery Drawer, 5 ft. x 3 ft. Pull-Out Table with Figured Top, 4 Chairs in Rexine.
£31
A. GARDNER & SON, LTD.
36 JAMAICA STREET, GLASGOW, C. 1

ALEXANDER SCOTT
*Jeweller and Silversmith*
109 Buchanan Street
Glasgow
Oak Canteen For Six Persons price £6
For Twelve Persons price £15

MAISON CENTRAL
*Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdressers*
120 UNION STREET, GLASGOW
*Telephone Central 4020*
WM. SIMPSON
*Managing Director*

*For all that is best in Men's Wear TRY*
THE John Adams
MEN'S WEAR SHOP
212 North Street, Charing Cross, Glasgow
*Prices Moderate*

*The Laundry of Quality*
THE CATHKIN LAUNDRY
Giffen & Bissett Ltd.
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Phone Rutherglen 33 or 333

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172 HOPE STREET

JOHN SMITH & SON
(GLASGOW) LIMITED
General and Foreign BOOKSELLERS
57-61 St. Vincent Street
Telephone: Central 4457
Telegrams: Books, Glasgow

KINCAID'S for
Ladies' and Children's Hosiery and Underwear
*Best Quality. Keen Prices.*
403 SAUCHIEHALL STREET

WILLIAM BLAIR
*FAMILY BUTCHER*
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service.
22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON
TEL. BRIDGETON 2618

Colliery Agent and Merchant
WILLIAM ADAM
STOBCROSS, GLASGOW, C. 3
Cellar Filled at Greatly Reduced Prices During July and August
TEL. CENTRAL 2725

PIANOS WIRELESS
Radio-Gramophones
Sheet Music Records
J. D. CUTHBERTSON & CO.
226-230 Sauchiehall Street
and at 141-143 High Street, Ayr.

ERL. ANSTEENSEN
*Shipbroker and Chartering Agent*
93 Hope Street, C. 2.
Telegrams: "Anstensen"
Phone Central 5756

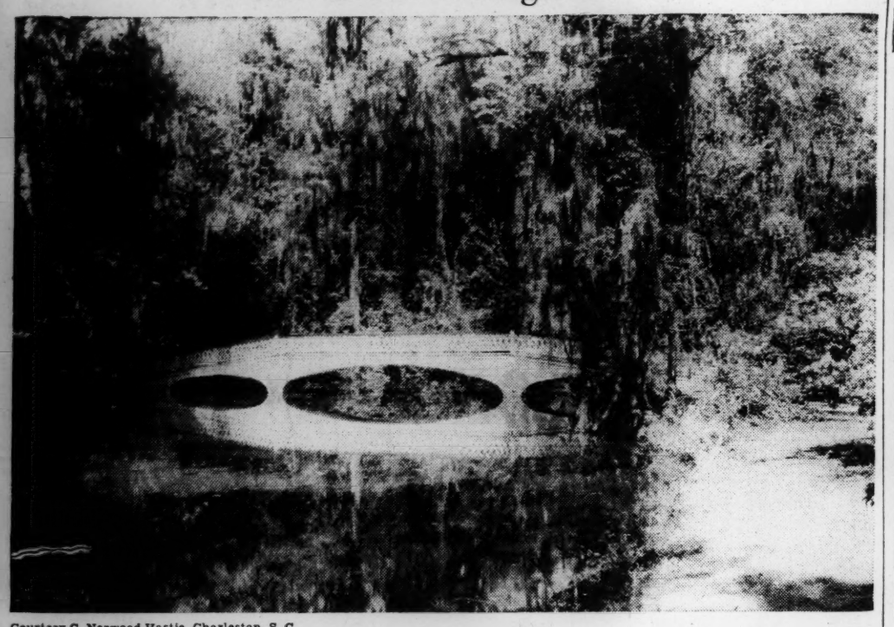
Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

*WHEN a man opposes me, he awakes my attention, not my anger.... The cause of truth ought to be the common cause of both of us.*—MONTAIGNE.

# Daily Features

*THE man who cannot wonder, who does not habitually wonder (and worship) ... is but a Pair of Spectacles behind which there is no Eye.*—CARLYLE.

## The Charm of Magnolia—



Courtesy C. Norwood Hastie, Charleston, S. C.

**The Familiar Bridge That Garden Lovers Everywhere Associate Immediately With Magnolia Gardens**

## Lines About Leaders–XXII

By a Staff Artist THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

### Johann Pestalozzi

ONCE Pestalozzi slipped a coin into a convict's hand.
Then he said, in his loving way: *You are not dishonest,*
*If you knew better you would be a useful citizen, my friend.*
Johann Pestalozzi stands as the patron of modern teaching.
He was first to say that all men should receive an education.
Born in Switzerland in 1746, he enjoyed a happy childhood.
Each year the little lad spent the summer at his grandfather's.
And the life of that grandfather, the pastor, became his ideal.
Yet after studying theology, he found that he could not preach.
He turned to law as a means of supporting the cause of justice.
But law disappointed him, and he left it for agriculture.

IT WAS his wife who first helped him to realize his hope.
Both saw their home as a center of benevolent activity.
So Pestalozzi would be a schoolmaster, but an independent one.
His house at Neuhof thus opened its door to whoever would come.
Boys and girls of all ages and all conditions crowded there.
The day came when the place overflowed with 100 little pupils.
In spite of assistance, financial difficulties multiplied.
After a desperate struggle, the master had to give up the home.

YEARS passed by, years of praying, of thinking, of writing.
Pestalozzi spent them in a tiny cottage which he had retained.
He published novels, essays, manuals, precepts, and fables.
His works attracted Goethe, who invited him to Germany.
But the author's fame did not efface the teacher's aspiration.

A REVOLUTION came before he could resume his role.
Then an official refuge for children was improvised at Stans.
At 52, Pestalozzi agreed to manage a school of 80 little boys.
This implied financial direction and even cooking at times.
But it also implied a complete independence of program.
The first man who visited the Institute of Stans wrote:
"One cannot believe one's eyes. When I entered the classroom
the boys were so much engrossed that none lifted their heads."
The attitude of Pestalozzi regarding education was this:
The common instruction presented to the child abstract notions.
These notions did not correspond to anything in his experience.
The child was told of oceans without having even seen a pond.
He learned the word "duty" without feeling it in his heart.
Pestalozzi wished to sweep away the superficiality of old.
Conscious action was the source of happiness and of progress.
Conscious participation should be the aim of the true school.
Switzerland asked Pestalozzi to start an institute at Burgdorf.
But it was that of Yverdon which gave the master full delight.
For pupils flocked there from all the countries of Europe.
At last this third college expressed universality to the world!

IN THE way of general knowledge, Pestalozzi was inferior.
He was inferior, but he had something far beyond instruction.
He understood the human mind and the laws of its development.
He understood the human heart and the means of ennobling it.
There existed neither punishment nor reward in his method.
He admitted no discipline other than the discipline of love.
*My prayer is the realization of infinite bounty,* he once declared, *of the Love which permeates all things. And it is even in this form that I wish God to be presented to the child.*
The master expired in 1827, with a blessing for his friends.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra
© 1936, The Christian Science Publishing Society

## —Is Its Other-Worldliness

C. Norwood Hastie

**Great Mounds of Flaming Azaleas, Twenty Feet High, Are Not Uncommon at Magnolia, Near Charleston**

## Worth Knowing

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

## Children's Corner

### The Discovery of Bartholomew Frog

WHEN Isabella the rag doll, Ferdinand the white poodle, Bolenius Bear and Christopher Cricket finally came to the meadow, they all began to listen to the noises they heard about them.

"There must be someone here who can sing in a very low voice," said Ferdinand. "I've heard voices of all kinds here, many a time, but I never stopped to think much about them."

"It's a good idea to think about everything," said Bolenius Bear, scratching his right ear with his right paw. "You never know when it will come in handy."

"Here comes a dragon-fly," said Isabella. "Let's see what he can do."

The dragon-fly flew up to them and hovered over their heads, whirring his wings in the air. "Are you looking for someone?" he asked, politely.

"Yes. How do you sound when you sing?" asked Ferdinand the white poodle.

"I'm sorry," said the dragon-fly, "but I don't sing at all. I don't see much use in it, myself. But here comes the bumblebee. He sings all the time. He must be the one you are looking for."

The dragon-fly flew on about his business. As the bumblebee came closer Ferdinand said, "Listen—he's singing now!"

"I don't call that singing," said Christopher. "That's buzzing."

"But it's low down—hear him!" said Isabella.

"Buz-z-z-z-z! Buz-z-z-z-z! Buz-z-z-z-z!" said the bumblebee. "Oh, good morning. It's a nice day, isn't it? Were you looking for someone?"

"Yes", said Bolenius Bear. "We are looking for someone who can sing in a very low voice, to come and live near our house and sing under the windows every evening with Christopher Cricket. His voice is very high, and we want a low one to go with it."

"No, indeed," said the bumblebee. "That would never suit me. "I work all day while the sun is up, and I go home at night. No singing for me under anyone's windows in the evening!"

"Dear, dear!" said Isabella. "I had no idea this would be so hard!"

"Coursge!" said Ferdinand firmly. "Let's go on to the brook. I remember having heard a great many voices there last summer."

When they came to the brook, there was not a sound to be heard except the wind in the willows and the babble of the running water. They all stood at the edge of the brook and looked in.

"Oh look!" said Bolenius Bear. "The water isn't moving here near the edge, and we can see pictures of all of ourselves right in the brook!"

"Gr-r-r-r-umph! Gr-r-r-r-umph! Gr-r-r-r-umph!" said a deep voice behind them.

Isabella jumped, and lost her balance. She would have fallen into the water, but Ferdinand grabbed her green and white skirt in his teeth and pulled her safely back.

"Ha!" said Bolenius Bear. "That's the voice we've been looking for! Mr. Frog, I believe?"

"Bartholomew Frog," said the newcomer, bowing. "You say you are looking for my voice?"

"Indeed we are!" cried the others.

## Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

**1. Cryptogram**

INTERESTS on our investments. That's what we are all looking for. And while we're looking, try to find the answer in today's cryptogram. As usual, each letter is represented throughout by another:

ABAC DEFGHE IFJA JKN CFD

EKBA IGLE MKOHA PKCQ

KLLFGCDI KI DEAN RFGMS

RTIE, ABAONFCA LKC SOKR

TCDAOAID PN ETI RFOQ.

**2. Letter Changing**

Here's an easy one. It's vacation time—time to go to the BEACH or some other PLACE. Changing only one letter at a time, and forming a proper word each time, change BEACH to PLACE in three moves.

**3. How Many Oranges?**

A fruit peddler had a basket of oranges. A customer purchased one half of the oranges, plus one half of an orange. A second customer bought one half of what he had left, plus one half of an orange. A third customer purchased one half of what was then left, plus one half of an orange. After this last sale the vender had no oranges. He had not cut or in any way divided an orange. How many did he have when he started?

**4. Letter Juggling**

Try juggling or transposing the following letters to form three different 5-letter words:

A L M P S

**5. Rebus**

Our thanks to a Beaumont, Texas, reader who supplied today's rebus. An 8-letter word is represented by the letters below. The verse gives a clue:

S
B L

If your answer's right, it makes
Clumsy errors, or mistakes.

**(Answers Appear Among Advertisements)**

## Vocations

*Ideas That Have Brought Supply*

*[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]*

### Refreshments

SOME touring motorists were pleased to find at one stop a high school girl selling strawberry shortcakes neatly wrapped in waxed paper. These were made of squares of spongecake with crushed berries between—whipped cream and whole berries on top. They were kept in a container holding dry ice, and were very fresh and tempting. The price of ten cents seemed very little for the delicacy, but the girl said she cleared a tidy sum each day in her venture.

She expects to use blueberries for blueberry cakes and cherries for cherry cakes, later in the season, and thus will have an attractive commodity during the tourist season.—Ella H. H., Muncie, Ind.

## Daily Anecdote

### An Improved Speech

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

THE complaint of the politician who finds his speech incorrectly reported by the press is generally long and bitter. Not so with Lord Loughborough.

Asked on one occasion whether he had really delivered a speech credited to him by a newspaper, Lord Loughborough replied: "Why, to be sure. There are many things in the report which I did say; and there are many more which I wish I had said."

## Brevities

**Grit:** "What do the ruins of Ancient Egypt really prove?" wonders a writer. Probably among other things, that Ancient Egyptian wives insisted on having a shot at backing the chariot into the garage.

**Detroit News:** A commentator says he fails to find Victor Emmanuel in recent photos of the rejoicing in Rome. Did he look back of all the swords?

**ACCO Press:** My idea of an understanding wife is one who has the pork chops ready when you come in from fishing.

## A Flying Vacation

49

### Magnolia Gardens

WRITERS of prose and poetry have been vying with one another for years to find new and more beautiful words to describe world-famous Magnolia. And artists have been striving to find on their palettes the flaming azaleas, made more vivid by a background of, here, a great vine of Banksia roses which has climbed up to the top of a 50-foot magnolia tree and is lavishly tossing over its shiny green a glad cloak of golden loveliness; and, there, a mighty wisteria which has found its way to the top of another tree and is celebrating by hanging out thousands of amethyst lanterns. Yonder is an inky pool, fringed with cypress knees, but richly reflecting in its polished blackness pink clouds of azaleas. And overarching all, transfiguring the gardens into a vast, sunlit cathedral, are the giant, broad-reaching live oaks, their green-gray beards swaying delicately.

Mr. Hastie, owner of this earthly paradise, called for me at my hotel on my first morning in Charleston, drove me out to Magnolia, and escorted me through the gardens. There were other visitors—hundreds of them—being shown through the beauty-lined paths; but there was no confusion, no noise. Negro guides would stop, and with scarcely a word, let the members of their parties have the thrill of discovering for themselves some intimate vista. A little boy couldn't find his mother, but he was walking softly and star-eyed—peace was everywhere expressed.

In subdued tones, Mr. Hastie told me, as we walked, what his grandfather, the Rev. John Grimke Drayton, had prayerfully striven to achieve here. And let me add that the work so nobly and beautifully conceived by the grandfather is being carried on and extended with equal poetry and beauty by the grandson. As the grandfather planted a seed, a bulb, or a shrub with tomorrow, not only today, in mind, so the tradition is being furthered today. Mr. Hastie is developing several more acres of the garden. With keen eye for the enjoyment by posterity, he trims out a tree here, plants a wisteria or Cherokee rose there, and lines a path with azaleas yonder. Of course, if the garden were merely row after row of brilliant azaleas, it would be like a peach orchard. A visitor might marvel for the first five or ten minutes in walking through it; but after that he would likely talk about something else.

Here one finds no overtones of beauty, no satiety. At one place, however, Mr. Hastie quietly stopped me and asked me to turn about. Amazed, I looked through a long avenue of color to a bit of sparkling river a half mile away. Then he barely turned me a step to the right, and there under a great, low-arching limb of live oak, and across a little reflecting pool that I had merely taken for granted as I walked, I saw a surprise grouping of multi-colored azaleas—a picture that only an artist could conceive and only a lover of his fellowman would take the infinite pains to develop.—*Daily Features Editor.*

**(To Be Continued)**

## In Lighter Vein

**The Comparison**

Ridgley (pointing to railway warning): "See what it says there: 'Stop, look, listen.' Those three words illustrate the whole scheme of life."

Jones: "How d'you make that out?"

Ridgley: "You see a pretty girl; you stop; you look; you marry her, and then you listen."—*El Paso World News.*

**Knew Best**

Smith had called on his tailor with a complaint. "Isn't this bill rather steep?" demanded the customer.

"You should know best, sir," said the tailor, "for it was run up by you."—*El Paso World News.*

**The Individual**

"Tell me, sir. Who was braver than Lancelot, wiser than Socrates, more honest than Lincoln, wittier than Mark Twain, and more handsome than Apollo?"

"My wife's first husband."—*Toronto Globe.*

**To Save Steps**

Prospective Home Owner: "And I want you to design the house so that we save all unnecessary steps."

Architect: "I see. You want the bedroom, kitchen, and garage in a straight line."

**We Named Ours "Ditwo," Etc.**

For originality the palm goes to the Midwest farmer who named quintuplet lambs "Yvonne," "Ytwo," "Ythree," "Yfour," and "Yfive," respectively.

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### Self-Abnegation

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Portland, Ore.

IT WAS a few days before Easter Sunday, and Buddy and Sister, aged six and nine years, respectively, and their little neighbor had just been given five cents each to buy something for their very own at the corner store; so they went happily down the street.

In a short time they returned. Sister and the little friend were thoroughly enjoying the lollypops they had purchased, and were happy indeed. Buddy, however, hurried on ahead and went into the house and handed his mother a small package, saying, "Mother, please put this away for me. It is something for sister for an Easter present—a little picture I have seen so many times and thought so pretty. I thought she would like to have it, so I bought it, and wish you would hide it for me until Easter."

Mother said, "But what did you buy for yourself?"

Looking up with shining eyes he said, "Oh, I didn't have money enough to get anything for myself. But I'm going to get something for you the next time I have some money."

## Party Fun

*Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.*

### Odd or Even

EACH guest is given a handful of salted peanuts. (Other nuts or candies may be used.) All the guests start mixing around.

The first person you meet you try to say "Odd or Even" first; if so the other person guesses whether you have "odd or even" peanuts in your hand. If he guesses rightly he gets all of your peanuts; if not you get all of his.

The ones who have lost all of theirs may keep on and may win them all back, and more. When the group is rather small the one who loses his may be eliminated.

The game goes on until someone gets all of the peanuts, or in a certain length of time and a prize given to the one who has the most. It's a funny game because lots of the nuts disappear by being eaten.
—Lois S. N., Burlingame, Calif.

## Facts About the Bible

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by* THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

### Jonah's Gourd

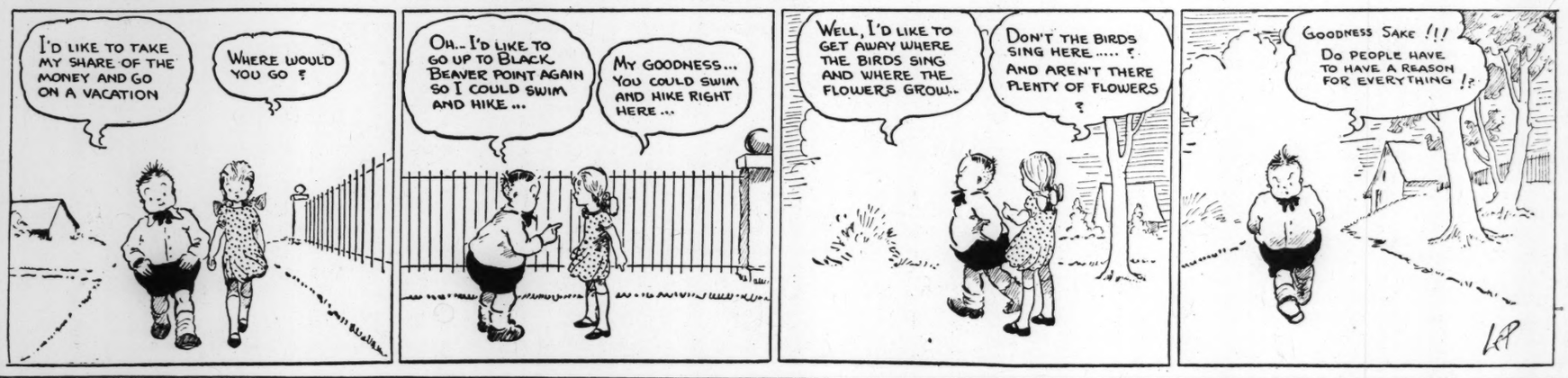
IN OUR Common Version of Jonah 4:6 we are informed that "the LORD God prepared a gourd . . . that it might be a shadow over his head." The exact significance of the Hebrew word translated "gourd" is a matter of some dispute. On the whole, however, scholars are inclined to identify it with the castor-oil plant (Ricinus Communis: Lin.), often described in the East as the "palma Christi," because of the handlike shape of its leaves.

Thus the Margin of the Authorized Version suggests the rendering "palmcrist" (Cf. Wade: "Jonah"—p. 140).

This type of tree or plant often grows to a height of some 30 or 40 feet; and even when grown in America has been known to reach 13 feet within three months. But even this normally speedy development is eclipsed by that which occurred in Jonah's case, since the "gourd" sprang up over night (verse 10).

## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Idea Is Just to Go On a Vacation—That's All*

By LE PELLEY


I'D LIKE TO TAKE MY SHARE OF THE MONEY AND GO ON A VACATION
WHERE WOULD YOU GO ?
OH.. I'D LIKE TO GO UP TO BLACK BEAVER POINT AGAIN SO I COULD SWIM AND HIKE ...
MY GOODNESS... YOU COULD SWIM AND HIKE RIGHT HERE ...
WELL, I'D LIKE TO GET AWAY WHERE THE BIRDS SING AND WHERE THE FLOWERS GROW..
DON'T THE BIRDS SING HERE ..... ? AND AREN'T THERE PLENTY OF FLOWERS ?
GOODNESS SAKE !!! DO PEOPLE HAVE TO HAVE A REASON FOR EVERYTHING !?

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*'No Jump, No Pay'*

By CARMACK

Today Joan held up a hoop and told Tiddlywinks and me that if we'd jump through it she'd give us a tidbit to eat-
Of course we accepted the offer in a hurry —
In fact it seemed so easy that we wiggled our tails and told her we'd be glad to do it as long as the food held out-
But each time she held the hoop a little higher, and finally we decided to run under it for a change—
The only trouble was we didn't get a tidbit for it, but after that she held the hoop a little lower- which was something—

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## • Editorials •

### Monopolies and Monopolies

TO THOSE who agree with Senator Borah that a freer economic system is a primary issue for America today, two pronouncements made last week on the subject of monopoly should be of great interest.

One was the antimonopoly plank adopted by the Republican Party at Cleveland. In part, it said:

> A private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable. It menaces and, if continued, will utterly destroy constitutional government and the liberty of the citizen.

That is a noteworthy statement. It is a recognition that monopoly in its various forms transfers control from the democracy of buyers to the autocracy of sellers, so choking the economic system that political panaceas are demanded in desperate efforts to make it function.

The second antimonopoly statement was made by President Roosevelt in his Dallas speech. He said that democracy in government must be supported by democracy in opportunity, that free government must be defended by the "yeomanry of business and industry and agriculture," and he added:

> Any elemental policy, economic or political, which tends to eliminate these dependable defenders of democratic institutions and to concentrate control in the hands of a few small, powerful groups, is directly opposed to the stability of government and to democratic government itself.

The President went on to indicate that federal banking laws, regulation of the railroads by the Interstate Commerce Commission and of stock markets by the Security and Exchange Commission was restoring "democracy in opportunity." And the Republicans in their platform went on to say that they would "employ the full powers of government to the end that monopoly shall be eliminated and that free enterprise shall be fully restored and maintained."

Just about here the nonpartisan student of the effects and ramifications of monopolistic practices begins to wonder just what these Democratic and Republican antimonopolists mean by monopoly. He remembers that the Roosevelt regime, by NRA, AAA, the Guffey Act and several other measures gave governmental sanction to the restriction of supplies which is the principal feature of monopoly. And he recalls that the Republican Party, by exclusive tariffs—again supported in this same platform—likewise interfered with the free play of supply and demand and raised a wall behind which monopoly flourished.

Realizing too that much of America's business today is conducted on a recognized basis of fixed or "administered" prices, controlled by trusts, trade associations, labor unions, chain stores, farm cooperatives, government officials, or other agencies for preventing completely free competition, he is convinced that neither party pronouncement exhibits a genuine understanding of what monopolistic prices are doing to the economic system. And he wonders how much the picture will be changed by either.

Manifestly the Republican Party has no intention of restoring "free enterprise" if it means the overturning of a large section of the national economy. It dropped out of the monopoly plank a paragraph which gave specific meaning to the general promise and which read as follows:

> We favor a declaration by law of the conditions upon which corporations shall be permitted to engage in interstate trade, including among other things, the prevention of holding companies beyond the second degree, of interlocking directorates, of stock watering, of discounts in price, of price fixing and of all monopolistic practices which may be defined by law.

There were doubtless good reasons for the omission of this paragraph; it would have been very upsetting. And even it, if restricted to "corporations," would have failed to reach many monopolistic practices. Equally it is apparent that the Administration is not really going to restore free competition. Mr. Roosevelt's main purpose—conscious or unconscious—seems to be rather to annoy and alarm monopolistic business and to arouse workers and farmers to demand balancing and government-backed agencies for protecting themselves from free competition.

Doubtless completely free competition never existed. The *laissez faire* ideal never was more than an economist's dream. And in the modern industrial state many monopolies are either natural and beneficial, or so entrenched that their destruction could be approached only with the utmost care. Possibly the most that can be achieved is wise regulation and the curbing of new monopolies which would further impair the operation of the capitalist system. For either the regulation or reduction of monopoly the first step is a clear recognition that all controls over price tend to hamper the production of abundance and obstruct free government.

### Making Criminals Men

THE wave of humane thinking which swept over Britain in the first fourteen years of the present century led to remarkable changes, conspicuous among which is the treatment of convicted criminals. The process of alteration may be studied in an official Prisons Report reviewing the facts of the twenty-five years of King George's reign.

The merely punitive or retributive conception of punishment had been abandoned far earlier. It had been succeeded by the conception of punishment as a deterrent to crime, a safeguard to society which operated through fear of the penalties which followed lawlessness. The deterrent idea has not been eliminated, but it is profoundly modified by recognition of the fact that the criminal is a human being who possesses rights, and in any case must be humanely treated. To the object of deterrence was added a wholly new one, that of the reform of the person whose lapses had brought him within the clutches of the law.

Gradually during the last quarter of a century this new idea has been permeating the British prison system. In 1910, 20 per cent of a certain class of prisoners were engaged on low-grade work which was sometimes demoralizing. Now, as far as possible, men are set to work in useful trades and in many cases receive technical instruction. Separate confinement is abolished, men and women visitors are permitted, classes for adult education have been established, lectures and concerts are organized, printed news sheets issued, and selected prisoners are sent out to camps to clear and cultivate land.

What are the results? There are still some who feel that prison is becoming too attractive, that discipline is endangered, that crime is insufficiently penalized. To point to the fact that crime is diminishing in Great Britain (annual receptions in prison fell from 186,000 in 1910 to 56,000 in 1934) is not a sufficient answer; for this may be entirely due to better social conditions outside the prisons. More relevant is the fact, which statistics are beginning to demonstrate, that relapse into crime is becoming less common. Records kept since 1930 show that of persons convicted of "finger-printable" offenses 82.6 per cent had not returned to prison.

In the old days the prisons might almost be regarded as nurseries of crime. Once a criminal, always a criminal. The degrading influence of prison life destroyed self-esteem and confirmed the criminal habit. All that is being gradually changed. The hardened criminal who goes in and out of prison has not been eliminated, but the system is now operating against the production of this type. There are many problems of correction, discipline and education which still baffle the reformer, but they are being approached with humanity fortified by experience, and with results which prove the value of the new method.

### Drama and Dictator

A PICTURESQUE figure in many American towns in the 'nineties was the manager of the local "Op'ry House." Of opera, of course, he was entirely innocent, and if a visitor had addressed him as impresario he would have had to seek a dictionary. But he knew what his fellow citizens liked in the way of dramatic entertainment, and, at least once a year, he went to New York, visited attractions, booked those he considered winners, returned home, bringing with him a bit of the glamour of Broadway.

Somewhere about the year 1888, Charles Frohman retained a lawyer in Paducah, Kentucky, in a case of play piracy. His name was Marc Klaw. Through that introduction to the theater he gave up the practice of law for the production of plays, and metamorphosed a curiously disorganized business into a trust. Incidentally, the first artist he had under contract was Fanny Davenport. Forming partnership with Abraham Lincoln Erlanger, the two men literally revolutionized the American theater. Gaining control of the four walls of theaters all over the United States they could, and did, dictate what plays each city should see. If the canons of art of Klaw and Erlanger were often curious they did present important attractions.

Through their "syndicate" office in New York they sent on tour such companies as Augustin Daly's, headed by Ada Rehan and John Drew, and Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson and his splendid cast. Under the trust's "mass-production" methods the theater became what it has since largely remained in America, commercialized showmanship. Celebrated actors and actresses bowed to its arbitrary terms, or played, as did Sarah Bernhardt, in huge tents. Klaw and Erlanger's power was broken when the Shuberts, Sam, Lee and J. J., fought it by using the same tactics.

The independent manager of the local "Op'ry House" is only a memory. The theater trusts themselves seem destined to follow in his footsteps. Today the "Op'ry House" receives films from other trusts, and when Katharine Cornell voluntarily leaves Broadway for the road she brings back something fine and cultural to communities which have almost forgotten there ever was a theater.

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WORD that the Dionne quintuplets have been accorded space in the Encyclopaedia Britannica leads to speculation as to how many additional volumes will be necessary once they reach the age when it will be possible to record their "cute sayings."

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PERHAPS the reason the United States is not given to political revolutions is that the political factions let off all their steam at the conventions.

### Constant Readers

*Book News of the Day*

A LETTER to The Times—what a picture this calls up of the Englishman beneath injustice, righteously but soberly indignant, uttering his *cri de coeur* in the only form permitted to a gentleman. It is a noble picture, and only on the Continent, where they take their grievances seriously, do they contemplate it with wonder, or, possibly, with amusement.

It is, however, as Mr. Woodruff points out in his introduction to DEAR SIR, A SELECTION OF LETTERS TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES, edited by Douglas Woodruff, (London: Methuen. 8s. 6d.), by no means the whole truth. There is a multitude of "letters which have been written from an active general benevolence"; and he has made his selection from these alone. The result is a display of erudition, of constructive criticism and, not least, of wit, that cannot but achieve his object of making "the inhabitants of the British Isles think more highly of themselves, and of each other."

Consider, for example, the correspondence on "Nursery Rhymes." It is with awe we learn that "Sing a Song of Sixpence" is an involved allegory, or, alternatively, a political satire; that the "'four and twenty blackbirds' refer to the twenty-four fiddlers who were attached to the court of Charles II," or, says the next writer, "to the twenty-four hours of the day." "Might not," cries one learned authority, risking, undoubtedly, a great reputation on a single daring hypothesis — "Might not the 'Song of Sixpence' refer to Peter's pence, and the 'pocket full of Rye' to parochial tithes?"

Possibly; but one wonders how the thing was received at those breakfast tables that count. It is impossible not to venerate the possessors of such recondite lore; nor can one altogether fail to admire the novice who admits bravely: "My mind is hazy as to what 'Sixpence' was supposed to mean." But even he has "a dim idea that it applied to the six working days in a week."

Perhaps, though the most entertaining letters are those that support a controversy, such as the one on "The Manners of Young Men." "Old Etonian," fighting manfully beneath the folds of the old school tie, is quietly ambuscaded by "Tolerant"; "Silent Observer" hovers, like the Black Knight, on the fringe of the *mêlée;* "A. P. H." deals a few trenchant blows with the poise of perfect swordsmanship, and, finally, the lists are closed after proclamation from "a letter written in 1795 by my great-great-aunt." The affair, from the calmly provocative challenge to the last home thrust, is handled with an urbanity, a classic dignity, that is entirely in the grand manner.

Mr. Woodruff is to be congratulated both on his idea, and on the selection he has made. E. F.-B.

### North . . South . . East . . West

*The Baccalaureate Season*

By Frank L. Perrin

IN THOUSANDS of chapels, assembly halls and open amphitheaters during the last week there have been delivered many thoughtful discourses by earnest men and women, and listened to by scores of thousands of younger persons whose eyes are fixed upon near or remote horizons. One person could not possibly undertake the task of listening to all, or even many, of these baccalaurate sermons or addresses. Nor could one even attempt to read them all or hear those sent broadcast over the air.

We must, perforce, accept each individual's declaration of loyalty, conviction, aims and purposes, and catalogue and classify the individuals themselves under the banners they carry. As the vast parade is reviewed, in retrospect, it is gratifying to discover a significant absence of those flags and disturbing insignia which we had been told do so greatly abound in and above American college campuses. And as account is taken of the standing, character, antecedents and cultural background of the men and women who direct the course of thought of those who sit under them, I do not marvel that they stand, with few exceptions, as witnesses whose testimony we may safely accept.

* * *

It would not be beneath the busy and irresponsible weavers and purveyors of the shoddy fabric of false governmental doctrines to cast about the colleges and universities a smoke screen of their own crafty devising. No one advertises more cleverly, by suggestion and the inculcation of fear, the subversive influences and vaunted cunning of the political propagandists than the propagandists themselves. Their art is not new or ingenious. Ignorance, superstition, human avarice, the lust for power, have employed much the same tactics since the world began. They seek to magnify and inflate their own distorted dimensions that their shadow and their menace may appear the greater.

Thus it is that for some years now there has been prevalent the insinuating suspicion that the schools and colleges have become the germinating places for seeds of radicalism and false political doctrine, and that they should be shunned by thoughtful persons who would protect youth from subversive influences. Could a false human or political philosophy hope for a more abject ally than ignorance? Could the disciples of darkness more cleverly arm their awkward ranks than by assembling recruits who had never been taught a true philosophy?

* * *

It would be vain and disarming to assume that this rich field has been overlooked or in any way neglected by those who sow seeds by night and infertile soil. Those influences are at work, but they cannot operate successfully or effectively where their purposes and aims are known and their methods understood. In every land there has been, as is well realized, especially in the years since the war, a wide resurgence of youth. Its objective was peace. This, unhappily, seems still to be realized or reasonably assured. The opportunity of the malcontents and champions of unrest has been sought in an appeal to discouragement and disappointment. Color has been given to the argument that democratic government is not implemented to express and make effective the will of those whom it serves.

In realizing all of this I have sought, somewhat earnestly, to discover if, in the sincere addresses delivered by college presidents and distinguished scholars who have volunteered as guest-speakers, even scattered crumbs of encouragement have been given to those who would mislead, disillusion or contaminate the courageous, seeking, honest youth of America. They have come away comfortless. The feast was not for them.

Why not, at such a time as this, conclude that the college, despite the known distracting influences that cannot be entirely destroyed, is a safer and better place for the young men and young women who must be trained to become the architects, builders and custodians of our political, civic, educational and religious institutions than the hustings, the crowded and smoke-filled halls, or the taverns where the philosophy of discontent is preached? The agitator, the soapbox orator and the waver of the red flag would feel that he had served his cause well if he, in inculcating fear of the colleges in the hearts of timid fathers and mothers, had closed the door of progress against a son or daughter.

Let us take care that we do not, through such fear, put a premium on ignorance and superstition.

### No Time for Easy-Come-Easy-Go Spending

### Paris Pastels

DOTTING the dull gray streets of Paris with bright red rectangles, the little pushcarts of the "'Marchandes des Quatre Saisons" are piled high with radiant red strawberries. They are the true barometers of the capital, these rickety two-wheeled market carts. Like primitive toy weather prophets that foretell rain or shine by a bit of cloth which turns pale pink or blue, they announce the coming of the seasons by the ever-changing color of their wares.

You may know when it is spring in Paris by the appearance of these carts covered with the slender green leaves and ethereal white blossoms of the lilies of the valley. "Muguet porte-bonheur, 20 sous la botte!" The cry is classic among the myriad classic calls and sounds of Paris. Only 20 small sous—one franc!—for a bunch of spring's most fragrant essence, with a bit of good-luck superstition thrown in. Spread out on dark pine boughs, the delicate white bell-like flowers transfigure the little carts, until they seem a wandering bit of pale woodland beauty, strayed by mistake into the crowded cacophony of the capital.

* * *

The muguet's frail fragrance does not last long. It is followed soon by the lavender-tipped straightness of asparagus. Reluctantly the market carts leave their one floral festival of the year and return to the serious business of feeding hungry Parisians. The stiff, prosaic bunches of asparagus are ranged in neatly regular rows. Sometimes a green variety relieves the severity with a bit of brightness; but it is always a pleasant change when May melts into June and the strawberries appear piled in red and pink profusion on the carts.

Bulking dark and shapeless beside these strawberry red rectangles, the keepers of the carts—the "marchandes"—present a striking contrast of changeless sobriety. The same black aprons adorn their ample silhouettes from one year's end to the next. Supremely unconcerned, they park their crude vehicles in the smartest shopping centers, entangle traffic on the busy boulevards and block off all possible passage through the narrower streets. They seem to have a certain philosophical grandeur, as if half conscious of their importance as "merchants"—not merely of strawberries—but of "the four seasons."

In summer, the little market carts glow dull red with cherries, relieved sometimes by the yellow-pink bloom of peaches. August turns them a deep purple hue with pyramids of ripe figs. September is vintage season, and the carts are filled with clusters of pale green and reddish-purple grapes.

* * *

When the rolling barometers turn nut-brown, autumn has come to Paris. "Chaus, chaus les marrons!" No need of the welcome cry to advertise these wares. The inimitable, irresistible smell of roast chestnuts—most autumny of all smells with its companion perfume, burning leaves—fills the smoky autumn air. The burnished brown nuts are heaped high on the carts, often beside a second pyramid of polished red apples.

In sharp contrast to these deep autumnal tones winter's arrival is heralded cheerfully by the bright yellow of bananas from the tropics, by vivid lemons and warm-hued oranges. Translucent amber dates bring to the wet wintry streets a bit of burning sunshine from the desert.

Through the pale, lavender-gray mist of the capital the color-laden carts shine reassuringly, bright promises that spring—the breathless, magic, softly intense spring of Paris—will soon come again with its chestnut candles flaming white against the deep green leaves, its lilies of the valley, and its market carts piled high with radiant red strawberries.

MALLORY BROWNE

### Mirror of World Opinion

#### The Wage Earner's Strength

IT WILL be in his capacity as consumer that the wage earner of the twentieth century will be able to win back that supreme dignity which was his pride in ancient times, before the birth of large-scale industry, the dignity of owning the means of production. — *From "Le Cooperateur Suisse," of Basel, Switz.*

### The Wide Horizon

#### Slumming With Dickens

By Pearl P. Strachan

NOW that slum clearance and social service are ardently undertaken as the logical pastimes and inevitable obligations of communities and persons of leisure, it is interesting to look back a hundred years to the popular literature which inspired large-scale philanthropic work.

It was in 1836 that the first published book of Charles Dickens, "Sketches by Boz," provided the British reading public with first-hand information concerning the lower strata of society, about which the cultured, more fortunate classes had on the whole been culpably incurious. In these times when writers tend to take their slums if anything a trifle too seriously, to wallow in filth and iniquity below the point of either social reform or artistic justification, it is interesting indeed to examine the causes for the quick and continued rise of "Boz."

From that first fiction contribution to the magazines, which Dickens relates he "dropped stealthily one evening at twilight, with fear and trembling, into a dark letter box, in a dark office, up a dark court in Fleet Street," to "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," which the pen of the great writer left forever unsolved, the readers of the reporter-novelist grew by thousands with each monthly installment of the tale in hand. Even the critics were enthusiastic on the whole. It were not unprofitable for some of our modern "realists" to peruse their remarks.

* * *

The Morning Chronicle, after praising his "Sketches" for their acute observations of character and the absurdities of human nature, stated, "His pictures of the vices and wretchedness which abound in this vast city are sufficient to strike to the heart of the most careless and insensible reader. His disposition, however, evidently leads him to look on the bright and sunny side of things; and a kindly and benevolent spirit tempers the severity of his ridicule of folly, and softens the bloom of his descriptions of vice."

While the rather supercilious Mirror declared them descriptive of everyday life but "too everydayish" the Metropolitan Magazine announced, "We strongly recommend this facetious work to the Americans. It will save them the trouble of reading some hundred dull-written tomes on England, as it is a perfect picture of the morals, manners and habits of a great portion of English society."

The Observer recorded its editorial impressions: "We are mistaken if these two volumes (Sketches by Boz) do not find a place in every library; they contain a rich fund of amusement. Our country friends, desirous of becoming acquainted with the manners of a large class of persons in London, will find that knowledge very pleasantly conveyed in these Sketches."

* * *

Would the vivid presentation of human suffering alone have insured the continued enthusiasm for Dickens' works? After the social injustices were remedied, the boarding school atrocities wiped out, the debtor's prison relegated to the pile of outworn, medieval instruments of barbarity, would the gloomy narrative be read? Hardly. Yet Dickens is increasing in popularity, especially in continental Europe, by all accounts. The Moscow News of Oct. 24, 1935, reports over 10,000 copies sold of a de luxe edition of "Pickwick," the sale of a subsequent State Literary edition of 10,000, and a recent children's edition of 50,000. A case in Vienna, referred to in the London Times last autumn arose, in which a sergeant-major, brought into court for using strong language to his men, was exonerated on the grounds that "he had used the words only in a Pickwickian or parade-ground sense in a moment of justifiable indignation."

Is there not a lesson in balance, in emotional proportion, to be gleaned from the study of the great author's success? That disposition "to look on the bright and sunny side of things," that "kindly and benevolent spirit," tempering the severity of ridicule of folly, as the Morning Chronicle described them, may have a closer affinity to actual daily living than our contemporary intelligentsia are willing to grant. Will the book-reading or play-going public a hundred years from now find the modern sex or crime production of interest, or will they say with Mr. Weller: "vether it's worth while goin' through so much, to learn so little, as the charity-boy said ven he got to the end of the alphabet, is a matter o' taste. *I* rayther think it isn't."

### Letters to the Monitor

*This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.*

#### "An American Family Robinson"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I want to congratulate you upon the presentation of "An American Family Robinson." It certainly represents a true story in our American life. I feel that it will be far reaching in its influence for mutual helpfulness because it is the inside life history of many families who faced the depression courageously. It is a source of much interest to see that such men as "Dewey Robinson" now have the privilege of working instead of just receiving the direct relief which was embarrassing to many.

I have seen many phases of the recovery program in action, and while there is always criticism, there is much to be said in favor of projects which give men and women work, child feeding in our public schools, nursery schools, adult education, the CCC, and others.

D. D. DUGAN

Princeton, Ky.